

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 50

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27 1914.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.**

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES in 13 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in 14 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON via sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON via sea in 20 days.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI
and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Days
1914				
28th Feb.	Malaya	2500	..	..
7th March	Persia	8000	..	..
11th "	Salsette	6000	Marmora	10500
21st "	Macedonia	10500	..	..
28th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April	Himalaya	8000	..	..
11th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	10500
18th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
25th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
29th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
3rd May	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
10th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
17th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
31st "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000

†This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting
Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend at
that place at 12.30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board
the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will
leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st
April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave
Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th
April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLY-
MOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers
in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as
follows.

"A" rate "B" rate "C" rate "D" rate
To MARSEILLES .. Rs. 594 or Rs. 495 Rs. 961
or Rs. 742-8
" LONDON .. 627 or Rs. 528 Rs. 940-8
or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fort-
nightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking
passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan,
and Return Tickets are issued on favourable
terms.

For accommodation and further information
apply to.

A. H. FROMM,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Te Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

For Freight apply to
T. IZUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

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**THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.**

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry
work have now become a science, and there
are few firms in Bombay who realise this.
We claim that we, at least, have kept pace
with the times and with the assistance of our
new electrical and steam cleaning plants
collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric
and gas, iron, and finishing cones, we are
enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste.
Try us and be convinced. Price lists on
application.

**SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.**

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know
yourself because of a throbbing headache?
That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure
will put you right.

SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.**

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles about.	Due Bombay about.
1914				
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7439	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
*City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	..	14th Sep.
*City of Glasgow	8800	19th Sep.	28th Sep.	11th Oct.
*City of Paris	6529	28th Sep.	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
*City of Poona	7439	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Calcutta	7467	22nd Oct.	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	..	21st Nov.
*City of Calcutta	7467	10th Nov.	18th Nov.	29th Nov.
*City of Calcutta	7467	22nd Nov.	30th Nov.	11th Dec.
*City of Calcutta	7467	10th Dec.	18th Dec.	29th Dec.
*City of Calcutta	7467	22nd Dec.	30th Dec.	11th Jan.

*Calling at Naples.

†Calling at Marseilles.

†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
Marseilles via Marseilles	Rs. 575	Rs. 691	Rs. 429	Rs. 545
Liverpool via Marseilles	653	1091	480	804
Liverpool via Marseilles	605	957	462	754
Liverpool via Marseilles	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway
Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,
Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstaying their leave
by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, pro-
vided it is timed to arrive within the period
of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly
qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light
and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF
CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage
by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi
and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-
deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply
to—Bombay, Messrs. Ed. Bais and Sons'
Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell
and Co., Ltd.

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BANKING.

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE
BANK, LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL....." 30,000,000

RESERVE FUND....." 18,500,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung, Haikou, Liao-yang, Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, London, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Lyons, San Francisco, Harbin, Fengtien, Nanking, Tientsin, Peking, Manchuria, Newchwang, Tokyo, Seoul, etc.

Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are
opened for approved customers and interest
allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily
balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided
that the amount of half-yearly interest is not
less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one
year and shorter periods on terms which may
be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX-
CHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

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BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on mini-
mum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs.
1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4
per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent
p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH
CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received
for safe custody and dividends and interest
collected. Also bought and sold for
constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted
Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

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BANKING.

THE BOMBAY BANK.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following
terms—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggre-
gate may be deposited within any one year
from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two
or more persons and the balance made payable
to one or more of them or to the survivor or
survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of
three per cent. per annum on the minimum
monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on ap-
plication at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS
as follows:—**

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.

LINGA, 2185, 2nd March 11 a.m., 12° D.

& C. M.

DWARAKA 1695, Th. 5th March 9 a.m., 10° M.

LHASA, 2184, Fri. 6th March 8 a.m., Direct

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

†Cutch Mandvie.

Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARAKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday,

the 5th March, calling at Muscat, Buchar

and Mahomrah.

**FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN
GULF PORTS.**

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3159 tons, on Thurs-

day, the 5th March, calling at Veraval,

Mangalore, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask,

Bunder Abbas, Hengam, Linga, Dubai,

Bahrein, Hushier, Kowet, Mahomrah and

Busrah.

**FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH
AFRICA.**

(Fortnightly.)

†PUNEA 3305 Thursday 5th Mar.

†PUNEA 3305 " 19th Mar.

†PUNEA 3418 " 2nd April.

†PUNEA 3418 " 16th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 30th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 13th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 27th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 10th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 24th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 7th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 21st "

†PUNEA 3418 " 4th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 18th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 1st "

†PUNEA 3418 " 15th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 29th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 12th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 26th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 9th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 23rd "

†PUNEA 3418 " 6th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 20th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 3rd "

†PUNEA 3418 " 17th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 31st "

†PUNEA 3418 " 14th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 28th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 11th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 25th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 8th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 22nd "

†PUNEA 3418 " 5th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 19th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 2nd "

†PUNEA 3418 " 16th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 30th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 13th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 27th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 10th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 24th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 7th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 21st "

†PUNEA 3418 " 4th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 18th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 1st "

†PUNEA 3418 " 15th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 29th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 12th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 26th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 9th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 23rd "

†PUNEA 3418 " 6th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 20th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 3rd "

†PUNEA 3418 " 17th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 31st "

†PUNEA 3418 " 14th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 28th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 11th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 25th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 8th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 22nd "

†PUNEA 3418 " 5th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 19th "

†PUNEA 3418 " 2nd "

†PUNEA 3418 " 16th "

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been ar-
ranged:—

Steamer. Tonnage. Captain. Leave Bombay

ELYSIA 6368 J. A. Coverley 25th Feb. 1914

MASSILIA 5091 J. Thomson 13th Mar. "

OLYMPIA 5124 J. Kinnaird 29th " "

CIRASSIA 6722 C. F. Osborne, 7th Apl. "

R.N.R. 21st " "

CASTALIA 6368 G. Mitchell 1st May "

ELYSIA 6368 J. A. Coverley 23rd " "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH
MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been
given up and in future only three persons will
be berthed in the cabins that originally held
four.

FARES.

Bombay to Suez Single, Return.

Bombay to Port Said 413 627

Bombay to Marseilles and back 446 677

Bombay to Liverpool 578 924

Bombay to London overland 538 999

Bombay to Gibraltar 590 891

Bombay to Liverpool 605 957

Bombay to New York 841 1,429

Bombay to Cairo, including
train fares from Suez 446

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway
employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-
Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Sur-
geon and experienced Stewardess and is fit-
ted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and elec-
tric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstaying their leave
by reason of delay in arrival of steamers pro-
vided it is timed to arrive within the

A BRIEF BUSINESS PROSPECTUS AND GUIDE OF ASSAM BENGAL TEA AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

Registered under the Company's Act VI of 1882 and XII of 1895.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. AMBICA CHARAN DAS, M.A., B.L., *High Court Vakil.*
 „ UMACHARAN BISVAS, *Proprietor, MESSRS. UPMAN & Co., Managing Agents (ex officio).*
 „ NISHI KUNTO MITRA, *Calcutta.*
 „ OROSUNNO KUMAR NOG, *Calcutta.*
 „ NIVAREEN CHANDRA DATTA, *Calcutta.*
 „ U. N. BOSE, *Calcutta.*

LEGAL ADVISER.

Mr. AMBICA CHARAN DAS, M.A., B.L., *Calcutta.*
 BANKERS.—*Russo Asiatic Bank.*
 INDIAN BANKERS.—*Russo Asiatic Bank.*
 AUDITOR.—*B. Mookerjee & Co.*
 ESTABLISHED—1st August, 1912.

N.B.—This Prospectus Takes Effect from 1st August, 1912.

ASSAM BENGAL TEA AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

Capital is mere a show in business. No capital is required for a business man to do any business.

All communications to be addressed to MESSRS. UPMAN & Co., Managing Agents, Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :
 "CANOPY."

Please take special notice of this that Mr. Bisvas having had vast experience of all the departments of Government retired on pension and joined as an ordinary Agent of the Northern Circars Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Vizagapatam and there became partner and manager of Messrs. Mitra Bisvas and Co., Chief Agents, Northern Circars Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta and other places and then appointed Secretary of the Northern Circars Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Vizagapatam. Partner of Messrs. Mitra Bisvas and Co., Managing Agents, Imperial Guaranteed Assurance Co., Ltd., and in addition to his present post as Secretary of the Northern Circars Life Assurance Co., Ltd., he has undertaken the vast organisation of Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd., Calcutta, duly registered on 16th July 1912, by opening his Managing Agent's Office as a temporary measure at 27, Dharmatolla, Calcutta, with a view to extend his business in all parts of India and Europe and thus to assist all classes of traders and merchants in all lines of business and guarantee success to his undertakings, and solicits sympathy and co-operation of Government officials and private individuals to promote the mutual cause of Europe and India.

A few copies of his past career testimonials are appended, to testify his character, honesty and ability for ready reference of constituents and customers. In his Government service, he was highly spoken of by Mr. Baker, late Deputy Commissioner of Eastern Bengal and Assam, by Messrs. Bamber Dunder and Halliday, District Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers, by Mr. Anley, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer, by Mr. Cammiade, District Judge, Mr. Arbuthnot, Commissioner of Surma Valley, Mr. F. C. Henderson, Superintending Engineer 2 and 3 sections, Assam-Bengal Railway.

3. Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, I.C.S., C.I.E., present Commissioner of Surma Valley, Silchar, writes as Deputy Commissioner, on 21st February, 1914, that "Umacharan Bisvas, Revenue Clerk of Ganjoug, seems an intelligent young man and I hope he will go on. He leaves this to-morrow en-route for Ganjoug and has to walk 32 miles to Bandho, so he is evidently of active habits and good physique."

4. Mr. E. C. S. Baker, again writes:—"He is very smart, a good accountant, and capable of making a really first class clerk in almost any line. He is still young and should rise to a good billet if he applies himself steadily to his work."

5. Mr. P. V. Cammiade, writes:—"Babu Umacharan Bisvas served under me as Revenue Clerk and from 15th July as Office Head Clerk. He is hardworking and thoroughly trustworthy and has given me every satisfaction. I hope he will eventually obtain the Head Clerkship of the Sub-Division."

6. Mr. Anley, Sub-Divisional Officer, Haldigh writes on 14th December, 1901:—"Babu Umacharan Bisvas served under me as Revenue Clerk and acted as Head Clerk during the time I was Sub-Divisional Officer, North Cachar Hills. He is a capable man and knows his work thoroughly."

7. Mr. W. C. M. Dundas, writes on 4th July, 1903:—"Babu Umacharan Bisvas has been Revenue Clerk under me for the last two years. He is a smart, steady, and conscientious hardworking. He speaks the Cachari language fluently and has a good working knowledge of the Naga (Empeo language). I have found him honest and trustworthy."

8. Mr. Anley again writes as Sub-Divisional Officer, Haldigh:—"I know this officer when he was Revenue Clerk and acted as Head Clerk in Haldigh and formed a very high opinion of his abilities. Since his appointment as Nazir here he has carried on his duties with exceptional tact and efficiency and has given me satisfaction in the manner in which he has discharged his responsible duties. He should certainly rise in the service."

9. Mr. P. V. Cammiade, writes:—"Babu Umacharan Bisvas has served as Nazir for the 10 months that I have been here and has given me complete satisfaction. I have found him careful and attentive to his duties and prompt in carrying out orders. He is an intelligent man who should go on."

10. Mr. M. Sadir, Sub-Deputy Collector, writes:—"Babu Umacharan Bisvas worked under me as Nazir for 16 months. I consider him an excellent Nazir. He is active, energetic and far above the average in intelligence. I trust his future will be a success."

11. Mr. A. T. Halliday writes on 16-5-1905:—"Babu Umacharan Bisvas had given me entire satisfaction in every way. He is hardworking, steady and conscientious in the discharge of his duties and in every way fitted for the post he holds. In fact I could not wish for a more satisfactory Head Clerk. He has a thorough good knowledge of English and writes it well and has also some knowledge of local dialects. I recommend that he be confirmed in his appointment."

12. Mr. Francis Anderson, Superintending Engineer, Nos. 2 and 3 Sections, Assam Bengal Railway, writes:—"Babu Umacharan Bisvas performed the duties of Clerk connected with accounts for a period of one year and resigned his appointment in order to appear for the 4th grade Accountant's examination. He has a very good knowledge of accounts. I can recommend him to any one requiring the services of an Accounts Clerk."

13. Copy of address presented by Messrs. Rao & Co., Chief Agents, Northern Circars Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Madras, and agents and policy holders, on 16th September, 1911:—"We, the chief agents, agents, policy holders and the staff of Messrs. Rao & Co. of this Company, beg to approach you on the occasion of your leaving Calcutta to testify to the purity of your justice and the breadth of your benevolence. You have met in a systematic and liberal spirit, the claims of the policy holders and the nominees in respect of their claims. You have marked recognised the justice and good policy of assigning to us a fair allowance which under the exigencies of our present situation, demands a favourable consideration. The good wishes of us all will always be with you."

14. The Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd., Calcutta, duly registered on 16th July, 1912, has been established on 1st August, 1912. The whole business of the Company shall be managed by Messrs. UPMAN & Co., Managing Agents under the order and supervision of Mr. Bisvas, the organiser of the company and his successors hereditarily who are empowered to carry on all transactions on behalf of the Managing Agents under the supervision and orders of the Board of Directors of the Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd.

15. The Company's registered and declared capital is Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each to be payable in single instalments within three years from the commencement of the business and not more than 10 per cent. at any time. Company's remittance to the various branches of the Company in different Provinces and Districts as below:—

16. MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—The Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd., Calcutta, has been established on 1st August, 1912. The whole business of the Company shall be managed by Messrs. UPMAN & Co., Managing Agents under the order and supervision of Mr. Bisvas, the organiser of the company and his successors hereditarily who are empowered to carry on all transactions on behalf of the Managing Agents under the supervision and orders of the Board of Directors of the Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd.

17. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—Russo-Asiatic Bank and The Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd., Calcutta, has been established on 1st August, 1912. The whole business of the Company shall be managed by Messrs. UPMAN & Co., Managing Agents under the order and supervision of Mr. Bisvas, the organiser of the company and his successors hereditarily who are empowered to carry on all transactions on behalf of the Managing Agents under the supervision and orders of the Board of Directors of the Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd.

18. NORTH WESTERN AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd., Calcutta, has been established on 1st August, 1912. The whole business of the Company shall be managed by Messrs. UPMAN & Co., Managing Agents under the order and supervision of Mr. Bisvas, the organiser of the company and his successors hereditarily who are empowered to carry on all transactions on behalf of the Managing Agents under the supervision and orders of the Board of Directors of the Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd.

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Your name is a household word through the length and breadth of Chittagong. You are sincerely loved and admired; and will long be remembered by us for the purity of your justice and the breadth of your benevolence. You have met in a systematic and liberal spirit, the claims of the policy holders and the nominees in respect of their claims. You have marked recognised the justice and good policy of assigning to us a fair allowance which under the exigencies of our present situation, demands a favourable consideration. The good wishes of us all will always be with you."

16. The Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd., Calcutta, duly registered on 16th July, 1912, has been established on 1st August, 1912. The whole business of the Company shall be managed by Messrs. UPMAN & Co., Managing Agents under the order and supervision of Mr. Bisvas, the organiser of the company and his successors hereditarily who are empowered to carry on all transactions on behalf of the Managing Agents under the supervision and orders of the Board of Directors of the Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd.

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18. NORTH WESTERN AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd., Calcutta, has been established on 1st August, 1912. The whole business of the Company shall be managed by Messrs. UPMAN & Co., Managing Agents under the order and supervision of Mr. Bisvas, the organiser of the company and his successors hereditarily who are empowered to carry on all transactions on behalf of the Managing Agents under the supervision and orders of the Board of Directors of the Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Co., Ltd.

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41. It secures appointments of all the branches including Government appointments. 42. It undertakes to supply labour &c., &c., in tea gardens, &c., of all descriptions. 43. It undertakes printing works, supply of stationery, both Indian and English. 44. It undertakes supply of dresses, clothes, jewels, &c., of all descriptions. 45. It undertakes audit works of Mercantile firms, insurance companies, Zamindari accounts by capable Indian and European accountants, accountants and auditors. 46. It supplies, tea, house appliances, cycles, motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles, carriages, ponies, &c. 47. It undertakes survey works both private and Government through competent surveyors. 48. It undertakes management of Tea gardens and mills. 49. It manufactures tea of its own by open tea gardens. 50. It undertakes management of zamindari estates.

51. It deals in all important produce and merchandise such as tea, rice, ghee, oil, flour, kerosine oil, cotton, jute, lime, coal, sugar, jagaree, tobacco and all other articles. 52. It will open steam service of its own to sail in all important places of Europe and India. 53. It will maintain a Circus party, Bioscope and Theatre party in each Presidency town.

ORGANISATION RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS INCLUDING BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

1. This company's all forms, printing pamphlets, booklets, leaflets, &c., with pictures of Their Majesties the present Gracious King and Queen of India. No paper unless either side unless otherwise specially ordered by the company. So all officers, agents concerned are warned not to use any paper without the said monogram.

2. This company will have its branches in all presidency towns of India including Ceylon and Straits Settlements and agency offices in all important places of India and Europe. 3. Managing agents office, Calcutta will be recognised as chief organising office and all sub-divisional agencies will work directly with the chief organising office including Calcutta Branch.

4. All district and sub-divisional agency offices will work through respective presidency branches unless specially authorised to work directly with the chief organising office. 5. The Calcutta Branch shall be managed by "branch agents" under the direction and orders of the chief organising office. District and sub-divisional agencies shall be managed by district and sub-divisional agents under the direct order of branch agents in accordance with the organisation rules and orders of the chief organising office.

6. Each branch agent, district agent and sub-divisional agent shall furnish a cash security of Rs. 10,000, 5,000 and 2,000 respectively unless specially exempted by the chief organising office interest being payable at 3 1/2 per cent. in each case per annum.

7. Each branch agent's pay should be from Rs. 500 to 1,000 with annual increment 50 with 5 per cent. commission on the net profits made by his branch. District agent's pay should be from Rs. 150 to 300 with 3 per cent. commission on the net profit made by his branch. Sub-divisional agent's pay should be from Rs. 80 to 150 with 1 1/2 per cent. commission on the net profits made by his sub-division.

8. Company's banking and agency works will be carried through respective branch agent, district agent and sub-divisional agent respectively. 9. No loans should be given by any branch agent, district agent, or sub-divisional agent without the approval of the chief organising office.

10. All applications for loans should be accepted in the prescribed form of the company and be forwarded to the officer through whom such application is received. All loans are granted under the orders of the chief organising office. 11. No officer or employee of the company should accept any fee or loans for any transaction issued in the capacity of an employee in the company.

12. All branches, district agencies, sub-divisional agencies should maintain all accounts and books in the prescribed forms and bound books supplied by the company. 13. All district and sub-divisional agencies should work through the respective branches.

14. All branches, district agencies, sub-divisional agencies should maintain all accounts and books in the prescribed forms and bound books supplied by the company. 15. Engineering establishment and survey establishment of each presidency will directly work through the chief organising office. 16. All appointments of branch agents, district agents and sub-divisional agents will be made by the chief organising office under the terms of the service securing department of the company.

17. All other appointments including clerical and staff should also be carried through the service securing agency under the terms of the department. Menials below Rs. 10 are exempted from paying admission fees. 18. An annual budget estimate will be prepared in the company's prescribed form for all the branches, district agencies and sub-divisional agencies.

19. The date of admission of candidates for service should be the date on which application is received in the chief organising office. No application will be registered unless accompanied by the admission fee. Any application may be refused registration without assigning any reason. 20. All orders for printing works and other articles below Rs. 1,000 will be executed within 15 days from the date of registration of order in any agency office including branch or sub-divisional offices and orders of Rs. 1,000 and above within 1 month. No orders will be accepted without 25 per cent. advance unless there be any special arrangement with the company. If the articles are to be supplied from foreign countries, such orders shall be executed within a reasonable time from the date of registration of such order in the chief organising office.

21. Emergent orders will be executed as promptly as possible in this section in red ink. 22. Company's travelling agents are authorised to receive orders from any parts of India and Europe and make advances and render daily account direct to the chief organising office.

40. All orders for local produce will be supplied at possible lowest market rates of each place. For foreign goods customers are requested to mark the order as "local" or "foreign". 41. For each presidency there should be travelling commission agents who are allowed 1 per cent. commission upon the total value of orders booked through them. All travelling charges will be borne by themselves. They shall execute a cash security of Rs. 500 in each case. Cash more than Rs. 100 should not be retained in their hands on any day. All remittances should be made to the banks recognised by the company and receipts submitted with orders. Orders booked and supplied should be submitted. They shall not be allowed to work either directly or indirectly for any other company. Paid agents may be appointed at the discretion of the chief organising office.

42. All complaints against any officer or employee should be made direct to the chief organising office for immediate enquiry through investigation branch of the company. 43. Company does not bind itself responsible for any loss of remittance of any article or goods sent by the company. 44. Leave and travelling allowances of all employees will be allowed as far as possible under Government Civil Service Regulations. Casual leave should not exceed more than 15 days in any year. All other leave of employees will be sanctioned by the chief organising office.

45. Company will keep a provident fund of its own and contribute 1-16th of its profits annually to this fund and at the rate of 5 per cent. deductions will be made from the pay of all paid employees of the company against which will be distributed annually to the employees retiring from service in proportion to the amount paid by such employee to the amount collected during the year after deducting 20 per cent. for the management expense. No one should participate in the benefits of provident fund unless they are in service for one year and above. Officers dismissed for misconduct should not get any benefit of this fund unless specially sanctioned by the chief organising office. All unpaid balances should be transferred to subsequent year's account annually. Joining expenses will be granted to employees under Civil Service Regulations subject to six months approved service in the company. The benefit under provident fund should not be granted to the company's employees who are dismissed for misconduct under any circumstances, any surplus under this head should go annually to the company's fund.

46. This company will keep a charitable fund of its own. Any subscription from one anna and above will be cordially accepted by this fund and company itself will contribute 1-16th of its net income annually under this head. Sums collected under this head will be distributed every year for the following purposes:— (a) for charitable purposes such as to help famine distressed people or any other affected parts of Europe and India; (b) to persons in distress for educational, helping poor students for Indian education, starting dispensaries, schools, digging tanks and wells granting scholarships in the name of the company. Students desirous of going to foreign countries should list themselves with admission fee of Rs. 100 in each case. In all other cases admission fee of Rs. 5 will be charged. Students helped by this fund for education should return, guarantee to pay 1-16th of their monthly income to this fund. All students should furnish quarterly efficiency certificate duly signed by his immediate instructor under the countersignature of the head of the school or college failing receipt of which help will be stopped by the company. All help granted for education will be remitted monthly direct to the student to the care of instructor under whom he is instructed. No help will be allowed to any one without the order of the chief organising office. All students requiring help under this head should apply with necessary admission fee in the prescribed form of the company. In case no help is granted, admission fee so received will be returned at party's cost. Students requiring help should apply at least three months before the time from the date help is required. Applications for help may be rejected without assigning any reason. Any surplus after working expenses should be transferred to next year's account.

47. Company's offices will be closed for business everywhere on all Sundays including bank holidays and on any emergent business days. 48. Company's business hours everywhere shall be 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. unless it is essentially necessary to keep office open early in the morning and late in the evening. 49. Confidential section. All orders and instructions under this head will be treated as confidential. If any customer who is directed under any circumstances, if it be found that any officer has violated this rule, he will be summarily dismissed and he shall be liable to pay a penalty of Rs. 50 to the company as compensation. 50. Any suggestions on the working principles will be accepted by the company and duly considered.

BANKING RULES.

ASSAM BENGAL TEA AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

Head Office :—CALCUTTA.

Branches in each Presidency Town, District and Sub-Divisional Agencies in each Town.

Bankers :—

NOTICES.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE will commence on the 2nd March and continue to the end of the month.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB MEMBERS of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Course, Mahabulnagar, on Saturday, 28th February, 1914.

J. E. HUGHES,
Major,
Secretary.

Western India Turf Club,
Bombay, 26th January, 1914.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TOTTORI MARU" having arrived on the 26th inst. from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. Capt. J. C. Richards will attend every morning to survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the Survey. THE BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBEKIYAMA,
Manager.

181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on Monday the 9th day of March 1914, for constructing three circular bathing places in different parts of the City.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant Municipality or the Municipal Commissioner will not be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON.

B. Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 26th February, 1914.

THE INDUSTAN TEA & FISHERY LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohan Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj; Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Das, Manager, Kalinganj, P. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Lata and Langal stations on the A. B. Ry. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakola station on the A. B. Ry. arranged. Further tanks and labels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi Ghatiaabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN-BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down	From Bombay.	Stations.	Up	To Bombay.
H. M.	17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
8-18	22-20 Arr.	Mannad Lata and Langal	Dep.	7-24
11-4	8-18	Bhopal	21-16	
12-20	11-4	Bina	18-32	
13-40	12-20	Jhansi	15-57	
14-40	13-40	Gwalior	13-45	
15-40	14-40	Agra Cantonment	11-14	
16-40	15-40	Muttra	10-19	
17-40	16-40	Delhi	8-0	
21-0	21-0 Dep.	Ghazabad	Dep.	5-35
22-0	21-0	Meerut Cantonment	5-59	
23-0	22-0	Saharanpur	5-58	
24-0	23-0	Ambala Cantonment	5-57	
25-0	24-0	Ludhiana	5-54	
26-0	25-0	Amritsar	5-51	
27-0	26-0	Lahore	5-48	
28-0	27-0	Rawalpindi	5-45	
29-0	28-0	Peshawar Cantonment	5-42	

BETWEEN-BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down	From Bombay.	Stations.	Up	To Bombay.
H. M.	17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
18-15	21-0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	3-0
19-15	21-0	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
20-15	21-0	Cawnpore	Dep.	1-14
21-15	21-0	Lucknow	Dep.	0-10

BETWEEN-BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down	From Bombay.	Stations.	Up	To Bombay.
H. M.	17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
18-15	21-0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	3-0
19-15	21-0	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
20-15	21-0	Cawnpore	Dep.	1-14
21-15	21-0	Lucknow	Dep.	0-10

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLD,
General Traffic Manager.

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NOTICES.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETAL PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TYPE AMBULANCE CAR of the Hospital will be supplied, whenever available, at request in writing, to patients going to and from the Hospital on payment of a uniform of Rs. 5/- to be paid in advance, for any distance as far as Parol. 1082

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WITH EFFECT FROM SUNDAY, 1st March, 1914, the Timings of THROUGH and LOCAL TRAINS will be REVISED. Timings can be ascertained from Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

250

W. GATE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Dated Secunderabad, 13th February, 1914.

1119

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of BAWAJI BENI-PRASAD BRAHMACHARI late of Bombay Agawalla Bania Hindu Inhabitant a "Vaid Raj" or Medical practitioner a bachelor residing at Mahabulnagar outside the Fort of Bombay.

1. BABU KESHAVERPRASAD (alias Keshavdeo) KANAVALAL of Bombay Khandelwal Bania Hindu Inhabitant minor of the firm of Messrs. Champalal Kousarop residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay.

2. KALASING BADRIDAS of Bombay Bhargava Bania Hindu Inhabitant a broker residing at Mahabulnagar outside the Fort of Bombay.

3. SOLENDRA (alias Surendranath) SATNARAYAN of Agra Vaish Agawalla Hindu Inhabitant a clerk in the Government Telegraph Department Agra residing at Agra the executors named in the will of the above-named deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 21st day of February, 1914.

MESSRS. MALVI HIRALAL MODY & RANCHODDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

1686

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL CALEF SHAIKH FOSSEEN DESAI, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, clerk in the Bombay Public Works Department.

MAHOMED IBRAHIM SHAIKH FOSSEEN DESAI of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Malini without the Fort of Bombay the duly constituted attorney of ABDUL CALEF SHAIKH FOSSEEN DESAI the above-named deceased.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Nineteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 19th day of February, 1914.

F. P. PAVRI Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

1689

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to moribund customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

21, Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RYS. CO., LD.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st March 1914 the timings of Up and Down Passenger and Mixed Trains on the Broad Gauge System of this Railway will be altered as under—

1. The Up Passenger which now leaves Secunderabad at 8-20 will leave there at 8-35, leave Hyderabad at 9-7 and arrive at Wadi at 14-19.

2. The Up Passenger from Secunderabad arriving at Secunderabad at 17-59, will now arrive at Secunderabad at 17-33 and leave there at 17-53, Hyderabad at 18-30 and arrive at Wadi at 23-45.

3. The Up Mixed Train which now leaves Kuzipet at 4-10 will leave there at 4-0, arrive Secunderabad at 9-50, leave there at 10-15 and arrive Hyderabad at 10-44.

4. The Down Passenger which now leaves Wadi at 23-30 will leave there at 23-30, leave Hyderabad at 5-55 and arrive at Secunderabad at 15-14 and stop at Secunderabad.

5. The Down Passenger which now leaves Wadi at 23-30 will leave there at 23-30, leave Hyderabad at 5-55 and arrive at Secunderabad at 15-14 and stop at Secunderabad.

6. An Up Local will leave Secunderabad at 7-55 and arrive at Hyderabad at 8-10 and return from there at 8-30 as a Through Passenger for Secunderabad, arrive at Secunderabad at 8-54, leave 9-20, arrive at Kuzipet at 13-14, leave at 13-35, arrive Dornakal Junction at 16-27, leave at 16-40 and arrive Secunderabad at 20-26.

7. The Mixed Trains which now leave Dornakal Junction and Singareni Collieries at 20-45 and 18-30 will leave Dornakal Junction and Singareni Collieries at 17-40 and 15-45 and arrive at Secunderabad at 18-45 and 15-40.

8. There will be no change in the timings of the Up and Down Mail Trains and the Hyderabad to Kuzipet Mixed Train.

W. GATE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Dated Secunderabad, 13th February, 1914.

1119

SPECIAL SHORT ADVS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

Rs. a.
Per line..... 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
Economics, Law and Banking,
Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—Having recently purchased stamp collections for over thirty thousand rupees we are prepared to deal in them. Inquiries solicited. Rare stamp stock. We buy, sell or exchange.

LEOPOLD & Co., Philatelists, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 1144

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and what ever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

A VACANCY occurs for a temporary Assistant Electrical Engineer. Salary up to Rs. 600/- according to qualifications. Applications to be submitted to the undersigned with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, and a statement of experience.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT,
Ridge Road, Bombay. 1656

G. G. Narke M. A., (Cal.), M. Sc. (Manchester), Geologist and Mining Engineer, is open to engagement for prospecting and other geological work. ADDRESS—"GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE, CALCUTTA. 1610

WANTED a young European girl to look after and teach 3 Children in Delhi. Apply stating age and terms to Box No. 302, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1664

WANTED experienced TEACHER for First Class School, Thana, to teach Infant and Primary. Salary, Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Apply immediately. PRINCIPAL, A. Da Silver School, Dadar. 1543

WANTED POST by a Parsi as Store-keeper, Correspondent, or General Clerk. Good certificate and experience. Please apply to Box No. 309, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1698

WANTED—CANVASSERS for new financial Paper. Liberal commission offered. Apply WILLIAM TENNANT & Co., 8, Council House Street, Calcutta. 1663

WANTED young men and ladies desirous of making Rs. 25 or more a week without hard labour. Complete instructions for one Rupee. For free particulars write to M. GHOSH, 51, Mechunabazar Street, Calcutta. 1697

WANTED for a local High School a First Class Parsee Graduate teacher willing to stick to the profession. Starting pay Rs. 80 to 100. Good prospects to a competent man keeping up-to-date. Apply to Box No. 306, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1681

WANTED—By duly qualified and registered Medical Practitioner (Anglo-Indian) annual contracts to commence from 1st April, 1914, for medical attendance on families, inclusive of fees from Rs. 100 per annum. (Experienced in children's complaints). Further particulars from MEDICO, C/o, The Bombay Chronicle, Bombay. 1581

WANTED:

WANTED—A qualified Passed HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Janjira State. Pay Rs. 30 to begin with. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

B. M. KHARKAR,
Devan of Janjira.

Murad-Janjira, 22nd February 1914.

1135

WANTED—at the Raj-Kumar College, Raipur, in July a GRADUATE with teaching experience as an ASSISTANT MASTER.

Pay Rs. 150—200 with benefit of Provident Fund.

The following qualifications are essential:—Must be well qualified in English and Hindi, athletic and really good at games and under 30 years of age.

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 1117

WANTED—For the Bishop Cotton High School, Nagpur, a trained or qualified TEACHER for Standard VI, on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by annual increments of Rs. 5 with furnished quarters suitable for a bachelor. Candidate must be young and Church of England and should give particulars as to age and qualifications.—Apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1157

WANTED a LADY COMPANION or a teacher for three hours with an Indian lady at Bombay. Apply to Box No. 305, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1677

WANTED two POLICE INSPECTORS on Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 per month each with Rs. 30 allowance. Only persons having ten years' experience of executive and detective police work need apply before the end of February with testimonials to Police Superintendent, Bhavnagar.

V. R. JOSHI,
Supdt. of Police, Bhavnagar. 1136

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE two brand new motor cars, torpedo shape, one 4-seated and one 2-seated, complete 10 H. P., French make. Apply Box No. 298, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1637

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE: 7 Speed variable gear "Field" Motor Cycle, 1914 Model, new, Free Engine, Chain Drive, Druid Spring Forks, all latest improvements Rs. 950. Usual Price Rs. 1100.

Apply CHATTERSEEN & Co., 289, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1665

FOR SALE—Hammerless Double Barrel 470 H. V. RIFLE by Rigby in leg of mutton case.

Excellent condition. Price Rs. 600.

MAJOR COBB,
Ahmednagar. 1158

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Meadows Street, Bombay. 1508

MADAME SEMLOH.—Apollo Buildings has latest styles in Millinery etc. Prices to suit all. Ladies' Hats cleaned and renovated. 1597

ON VIEW—VALUABLE FURNITURE Piano, Milner's safe, Posts, fan &c. &c. Property of R. K. TARACHAND, Esq., Bar-at-law, at Humnum Street, Fort. Sale on 27th Friday. 1668

TO BE LET.

MOTOR ON HIRE.—On hire a NAPIER four cylinder landaulette good as New. Apply to Box No. 516, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO LET A FLAT on Club Road suitable for a large or two small families requiring 2 bed rooms each, and desirous of using a common drawing and dining room separate kitchens baths and W. C. stabling for two horses and carriages always occupied by a European quiet and cool. No house agents employed. Apply to Box No. 515, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1142

AMUSEMENTS.

Edwardes Theatre

By Special arrangement with the Management of LA SCALA.

Direction of Commencing B. L. Wickins

SUNDAY MARCH 1st.

6-30 and 10

For a Short Season Only

The Greatest Invention of the Age

"KINETOPHONE"

MOVING PICTURES THAT SING AND TALK

Musical Comedies, Operas and Plays Like Life.

Sound and Motion Combined, Perfect Synchronism.

Remember this wonderful Show will only be seen and heard in Bombay at the EDWARDS THEATRE for a few days only.

PRICE: Rs. 2, 1, As. 8 and 4.

BOOKING AT THEATRE

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road.

TO-NIGHT!

Tel. No. 1271.

A MAMMOTH BILL.

11 Hours' Show.

CZERNOWSKA OR, THE STORY OF A SIN.

A great Russian sensational subject, 4,000 feet long, replete with incident and excitement. A plot that cannot fail to 'grip' by its very intensity.

2 Good Comics and our Weekly

GAUMONT GRAPHIC

A Budget of interesting News for all Sportsmen.

Cambridge University and old Rugbeians playing Hockey; Dutch Goalkeeper's great Game; Jack Johnson and Frank Moran signing Articles; &c., &c.,

3 Shows Nightly.

to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Films for sale or hire.

THE

EXCELSIOR.

To-night at 1

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSENE OILS LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR
TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Consolidated 2 1/2%	75 1/2-1.8
Exchange on London at Paris	25.20 1/2 plus 1/2
Rentes 3%	87 1/2-1.8
Berlin Cheques on London	20.44-1.8
Bar Silver Spot	26 9/16-1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 7/16-1.16
Closing Tote of silver:—	Quiet steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	64 1/2 unchd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buy- ing Rate)	27.32-1.32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3%	since 29th ultimo.
3 1/2% India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89 1/2 unchd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	2 1/2 plus 1.16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	2 1/2 plus 1.16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 months 1/2 unchd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9 1/2
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2 plus 1/2
7 day market loans	1 1/2 plus 1/2

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,00,00,000.	
Rs.	Rs.
9,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.	
19,00,000 " " to Bombay	34,50,000
6,00,000 " " to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/2 1.32 (Min Rate)	
Received 18% above that rate in full.	
Tenders on Bombay at 1/2 1.32 (Min Rate)	
Received 15% above that rate in full.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.03.	
Rs.	Rs.
25,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta	
23,90,000 " " to Bombay	65,50,000
16,40,000 " " to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/2 1.16 (Min Rate)	
Received 18% above that rate in full.	
Tenders on Bombay at 1/2 1.16 (Min Rate)	
Received 18% above that rate in full.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.06.	
Total Amount of Rs. 50 d during the week ending Tuesday evening incl. ing last Public Sale	Rs. 1,23,10,000
Amount to be allotted next Week	Rs. 80,00,000
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 7,00,000	
" " Madras Rs. 1,30,000	1/2 3.32
" " Calcutta Rs. 3,70,000	
PORT SAID Feb. 25th. 1914.	
The P. & O. S.S. Macedonia Shipped	440,000 gold for India.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK Feb. 25.

Days' Receipts at all U.S. Ports	28,000
Exports to Great Britain	9,000
" " to Continent	24,000
Futures at New York March	12.20-5
Futures at New York May	11.88-7
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to unfavorable financial conditions and wall street selling.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.00unchd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm	
Futures at New Orleans March	15 1/2-6
Futures at New Orleans May	1 1/2-7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/2unchd.
Demand Bills	4.85 1/2
Silver Commercial Bars	57 1/2-3

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.

Bales.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" Imports	NIL
Tone of Liverpool Cotton:—Moderate business easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures: Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market: Buyers only taking current requirements.	
Mid Americans	7.05-3d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.20unchd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liver- pool)	

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 26

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Bank.
16 bundles	32,000	Baruch Comptoir.	
10 boxes sows.	7,50,000	Port Said Mercantile.	

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues quiet with little
doing on either side of the account. The
Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is
5 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged
at 7 per cent.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	4 1/2
D. D. mail	1	4 1/2
T. T. forward, Apl.	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1	4 3/4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 3/4
" " forward, June	1	4 1/2
" " 6 m-s ready	1	4 1/2
Francs 3 m-s ready	171	
Marks	150	
60 days Hongkong	140	
" " Shanghai	188 1/2	
" " Japan	149 1/2	

BULLION.

The further small decline of 1/16 in bar-
silver is noticed in London, the ready rate
being 26 9/16 and the rate for two months
delivery 26 7/16. The local Market opened
quiet but steady with rates almost unchang-
ed. A small business is reported and rates
close as under.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Credits 3 m-s ready	15	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	8	0
1st Settlement	77	2	0
3rd Settlement	76	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail

on 24th February 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. L. P. Railway	57	68,887
B. & C. I. Railway	19	21,538

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented an animat-
ed appearance to-day and a lot of business
was booked during the course of the day as
it was the option day of the current Settle-
ment. The Market opened at Rs. 95-15-6,
gradually improved to Rs. 96-1 but after
several fluctuations finally closed at Rs.
95-15 (beyond) for the 27th February deliv-
ery. The rate for the next delivery ad-
vanced to about annas three in the morn-
ing due to the nervousness of the bear
operators of which the bulls took the full-
est advantage. In the evening this differ-
ence grew less and when the Market closed
the rate for the 30th March delivery
stood at Rs. 95-13-6. To-morrow is the
last day of the current settlement and
considerable excitement is anticipated.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood
firm to-day and an advance was reported in
several shares.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,075, improved to
Rs. 1,090, but finally closed at Rs. 1,085.
Standard moved up to Rs. 1,082-8.
Davids improved to Rs. 480 and Fazul-
bhai to Rs. 440.

New Great Eastern Mill Shares changed
hands at Rs. 22 1/2.

Swadeshi were in demand at Rs. 1,400.
Centrals advanced to Rs. 1,845.

Currimbhai stood at Rs. 22 1/2 and
Mandira Bhor Railway Shares were in de-
mand at Rs. 20.

Gujarat Railway Shares improved to
Rs. 110.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares
changed hands at Rs. 76-8 and Deferred
improved to Rs. 133.

Bank of Bombay shares stood at
Rs. 1,387-8.

Budham Pile changed hands at Rs. 92.
Port Cannings declined to Rs. 865.

Tata Iron and Steel Preferred Share
were in demand at Rs. 156.

Alecock and Ashdowns dropped to Rs. 130.

COTTON.

New York closed 5 and 7 points lower
for futures and New Orleans 6 and 7 points
lower, spot cotton in both markets being
unchanged. There is no new feature in
these markets. Several private cables re-
ceived to-day are bearish and a decline is
expected.

The local Market opened quiet with good
broach at Rs. 277, other quotations also
being easier. During the early part of the
day prices firmed up and good broach was
done at Rs. 279, export houses being buyers.

Further business was done later in the
day and the rate advanced to Rs. 281, the
Market closing steady at this price. There
has been more general buying this after-
noon for forward delivery, and also a better
inquiry for ready cotton.

The following are closing bazar rates:—
Good M. G. Broach Rs. 281 March. Fine
M. G. Broach Rs. 283 March. Fine M. G.
Khandesh Rs. 208 March. F. G. M. G.
Khandesh Rs. 199 March. Fine Ben-
gal Rs. 204 March. Finally good Bengal
Rs. 192 1/2 March.

The following are closing bazar rates:—
Good M. G. Broach Rs. 281 March. Fine
M. G. Broach Rs. 283 March. Fine M. G.
Khandesh Rs. 208 March. F. G. M. G.
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Khandesh Rs. 199 March. Fine Ben-
gal Rs. 204 March. Finally good Bengal
Rs. 192 1/2 March.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 26

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat—The Market is steady.			
Ready White, Pesh 85 %	5	10	6 R. T.
White Pesh 75 %	5	9	6
White Delhi May	5	14	6

Quotations:—The Market is steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Quotations:—			
Brown Cawnpore May	8	6	0 B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	3	0
Brown Delhi May	9	3	0 R. T.

Quotations:—The Market is quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Quotations:—			
85 % Bold White	56	0	0
Mughli	52	8	0
Black Kutchi	44	8	0

Quotations:—The Market is quiet but steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Quotations:—			
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Quotations:—The Market is quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Quotations:—			
Ready	7	10	0 B. T.
Poppoysed	7	10	0

Quotations:—The Market is steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Quotations:—			
April May	11	6	0 R. T.

Quotations:—The Market is steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Quotations:—			
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	33	8	0
April May	7	0	0 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton
produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay
for the 24 hours ending yesterday at
6 p.m.:—

	24 Hours
Cotton	21,722 Bales
Wheat	18,280 Cwts.
Linseed	9,090 "
Rape, Rai, etc.	1,109 "
Gingelyseed	7,144 "

Groundnuts 13,799 " || Castorseed | 4,135 " |
Rice	3,419 "
Myrbollans	5,392 "
Cottonseed	22,835 "
Mowraeed	NIL
Gram	2,481 "
Jowar	9,962 "
Maize	NIL
Barley	25 "

Calcutta Market Report.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANK RATE.—At their meeting to-day the
Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no
alteration in the local bank rate which
remains at 7 per cent. The cash balances
at the head office are down to the extent
of Rs. 32,50,000, but they are up at the
branches to the extent of nearly Rs. 24,00,000
and the percentage of cash to liabilities works
out at 32.67 as against 33.38 last week and
34.31 the week before.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Government Paper
went to-day at Rs. 95.14 for cash, the closing
price being Rs. 96.

SHARE MARKET.—Coal shares were more
in evidence to-day. A fair business in them
was put through at steady rates. There is a
slight reduction in the Dalhousie Gold Mining
shares which ended yesterday at Rs. 19 and
closed to-day at Rs. 18.94.

Iron and Pige-Goose.—In the jute market
the price for first marks remains steady at
Rs. 60 with eight annas more for March
delivery, but there are few buyers in piece-
goods. There is no revival in up-country
demand and the prices are barely main-
tained.

SUGAR MARKET.—The sugar market
continues in a depressed condition, the
existing low range of values indicating dead
loss for those who have speculated in for-
ward sales.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF
THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports
for the week ending February 24th, was
published in Thursday's "Bombay Govern-
ment Gazette".

There was slight rain during week in
parts of Sind, Gujarat, Thana, West Khan-
desh, Nasik and Baroda. The standing
rabi crops were withering for want of mois-
ture in parts of three talukas of Bijapur
and parts of Kolhapur, they were slightly
damaged by rain and frost in parts of six
talukas of Sukkur, by rust and frost in parts
of seven talukas of Larkana, by insects in
parts of two talukas of the Upper Sind
Frontier, by rats in parts of Ahmedabad and
in parts of four talukas of Kaira; elsewhere
they were in good condition. Harvesting
of rabi crops generally continues. Picking
of cotton is progressing in parts of Navsari,
Shah, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Belgaum,
Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa
Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of
fodder was inadequate in parts of Sholapur,
Satara, and Bijapur. Agricultural stock
was generally in good condition except in
parts of Poona and Sholapur and was defi-
cient in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona.

The supply of drinking water was adequate
except in parts of Sholapur and Satara.
Water for irrigation was deficient in parts
of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara,
Bijapur, and Dharwar. Prices of food-
grains have slightly fallen in the Deccan
and the Karnataka and were steady else-
where. The quantities of food-grains
purchasable per rupee in Sind and the
various tracts in the Presidency proper
were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	23 to 40
Gujarat	24 to 44
Koukan	29 to 35
Deccan	31 to 44
Karnatak	32 to 44

The number on gratuitous relief for the
week ending 21st February were 459 in
Sholapur and 1,209 in Satara.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 26

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Appro- ximate Quota- tion.
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INDIAN BANKS.

	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Appro- ximate Quota- tion.
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	1,393
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	10%	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	176
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Poona	do.	10%	92
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	10%	60

Central Bank of India
Rs. 25 do. | 7 1/2% | 12 || Central Bank of India Rs. 15 | do. | 7 1/2% | 12 |
Central Bank of India Rs. 10	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 5	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 2 1/2	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1 1/2	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/4	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1/2	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/8	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1/4	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/16	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1/8	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/32	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1/16	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/64	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1/32	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/128	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1/64	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/256	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1/128	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/2048	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1/1024	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/4096	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1/2048	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/8192	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1/4096	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/16384	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1/8192	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/32768	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 1/16384	do.	7 1/2%	12
Central Bank of India Rs. 3/65536	do.	7 1/2%</	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Society, Annual Meeting and Dinner, Freemasons' Hall, 8-30.
Students' Brotherhood, Dr. Fisher's address, "Prathana Mandir" 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Mandvi Boys and Girls' School, Prize Distribution, Empire Theatre, 8 p.m.
English Mail Steamer Monday due 6 a.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 28.

Bombay Races, Ninth Extra Meeting. First Race starts at 3 p.m.
Hockey, Pioneers vs. Sherwood Foresters.
W. I. Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Mahalaxmi Race Course, 8-30 a.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.
Bible Class, New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Polo Tournament, Sherwood Foresters v. 29th Lancers, 5-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 1.

Bombay Hunt, Parla.
MONDAY, March 2.
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 3.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar Village.
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Hockey: Pioneers v. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 10 p.m.
"La Scala." Gaiety Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-46, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall, from 8-30 a. m. to 8 p. m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Feb. 26.

97 Proficiency Lecture.—Proficiency Class will be held in Head Quarters on Thursday 26th instant at 7-0 p.m. All N. C. officers desirous of competing in the Annual Skill at Arms Competition should also attend these Lectures.
98 Defence Light Manning.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder 7-40 p.m. Monday the 2nd March 1914 and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.
99 Resignation.—The undermentioned having resigned in struck off the strength of the Corps from 1st February 1914:—
No. 1465 Gunner H. S. Ellis No. 2 Company.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

S. S. MASSILIA.

The following Saloon passengers arrive per s.s. "Massilia" on Monday next:—
Mrs. A. H. Bell, & Nurse, Mr. J. Bracewell, Miss M. P. Dunn, Mr. T. J. Lawson, Miss E. A. Mastland, Mr. J. E. W. Ogilvie, Rev. J. E. Oldham, Mrs. S. F. J. Pilley and Infant, Commander C. W. Ramsay, Rev. A. Robertson, Mr. W. B. Smith, Mrs. Smith, & Infant and Mr. S. M. Wright.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

The following donations were promised at the meeting held at Nyer Bag on Monday 16th instant at which Her Excellency Lady Willington presided. It is expected that further donations will be received as Lady Health Visitors are to be appointed as resolved at the meeting.

Contributions may be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, Bombay.
Lady Jehangir, Rs. 200; Mrs. Greaves, Rs. 100; Mrs. Gowen, Rs. 50; Mrs. Housein Abdul Latif, Rs. 50; Mrs. Wilson, Rs. 50; Mrs. Rieu, Rs. 25; Mrs. Britto, Rs. 20; Dr. Miss Godinho, Rs. 50; Dr. Miss Sautares, Rs. 10; Miss D. E. Wacha, Rs. 25; Mrs. Lalji, Rs. 25; Mrs. P. A. Baptista, Rs. 25; Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Rs. 25; Dr. Mrs. D'Monte, Rs. 50; Mrs. Gomes, Rs. 50; Mrs. Sonabai, Rs. 5; Miss Fernandez, Rs. 5.
In addition to this 10 Ladies offered to give their personal assistance.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Dinshaw N. Vakil, proprietor of Messrs. R. Scott and Company, Veterinary Surgeons of Gwalia Tank, reports that, his office was broken into last night and Rs. 307 in cash and cheques for Rs. 1,501 stolen from a safe which was found to have been forced open.

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT AND A PHILLIPS'S DRAMATIC AND COMEDY COMPANY.

This is the fifth year of the above Company's constant and uninterrupted tour. Mr. Charles Howitt himself is reported to be a very popular actor and has also during his career been long and intimately associated with the London stage. His last engagement in England was with Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree. A picture of the Company's Artists appears on p. 13.)

ANJUMAN-E-ZIA-UL-ISLAM.

A dinner was held on Wednesday at Ellis Hotel in honour of C. Mahomed Hussain, the Chief Medical Officer in charge of the first Indian Red Crescent Medical Mission, organized under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Zia-ul-Islam and despatched to Europe (Turkey and Roumania), in the last Balkan War and who had returned to India after a stay of 15 months in Europe including Turkey, Roumania and others parts.

CRICKET.

The final match of the Pursatam Hindu Cricket Competition Shield will be played between the Goud Saraswat C. C. and the Friends Union C. C. on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday the 28th inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.), and on Sunday the 1st March at 12 noon. The result will be decided on the first innings. The match is expected to be well

contested as some of the Hindu players who have taken part in the Presidency and Quadrangular matches will don flannels for both the sides.

LIVE COBRA THROWN AT FATHER.

On Monday morning a remarkable story of a young European who threw a live cobra at his father to frighten him was related before the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The complainant, Mr. W. Flynn, caretaker of the Eastern Bengal State Railway offices at Sealdah, stated that on Saturday he received a letter from his son, Pat, demanding money, and as he refused to pay, the latter the following day went to his house and threw a live cobra at him with its hood almost against his face. Mr. Flynn stated that it was with great difficulty that he brushed aside the snake and escaped. The son, in his defence, stated that he went to his father to ask forgiveness, and carried the cobra with him as it was his only friend, he having caught it at Belghurria. He added that the snake was quite harmless, as he had extracted its fangs. The cobra was shown to the Commissioner of Police, who sent up the youth for trial at the Sealdah Court.

ASSOCIATED ACCOUNTANTS OF LONDON.

The examination of the above Board was held last December, in the Hall of the Devay's College of Commerce and the results of which were out in London. The following Bombay students were successful:—
Final.—Messrs. K. C. Pandalai, Ram Saran Jagat Narain Bhargava, and Madan Mohanlal Ajmera.
Intermediate.—Messrs. Gulab Singh Butalia, Ajmer Singh, Narsial Varadham Patel, K. Kuty Krishna Warriar, A. Raja Malleshwar Rao, Anthony Sebastian D'Souza, Maganlal Jivanji Shah, Chunilal Harakhji Thaker, Vithal L. Pradhan, and J. P. Pardiwala.
Messrs. Ajmer Singh and Gulab Singh were bracketed second place both in India and England.
These examinations will in future be held under the supervision of the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

LA SCALA.

VAUDEVILLE "BILL."

The Revue "Hullo! Bombay! Come over Here" that has been drawing large audiences to La Scala was withdrawn last night, and this evening another complete change of programme will take place. The majority of the Revue artistes drop out and a new Company that arrived yesterday from South Africa, under an agreement with La Scala, take their place. The Weatherly's Surprise Party, consisting of seven talented artistes, are making a tour of the world and come with a great reputation. The press of South Africa speak in the highest praise of them. The Weatherlys have a bell ringing act in which they introduce several instrumental specialties. La Petite Zilla is described as a "descriptive and lyric artiste" Miss Xaida Weatherly who will be billed as the miniature Vesta Tilley. The three (small) sisters Siam are said to be marvels for their size and their speciality will lay in Cowboy specialties and dances. Mr. Chas. E. Weatherly will amuse the audience with a piano, giving all the latest "Rags." Miss Belle Sparkes will this week make her last appearance in Bombay. Miss Sparkes has several catchy songs to present to-night. Mr. Eddie Burns, the comedian and lightning dancer, has a new song and one of his whirlwind dances to give whilst Phyllis and May, duettists and dancers, who also remain in the "Bill" are down for a high kicking dance. With such a programme La Scala should have no difficulty in keeping up its record for crowded houses. The pictures will include another sensational film "An Aeroplane Elopement" in which a young couple elope in an aeroplane pick up a padre and are married in mid-air much to the chagrin of the enraged father who pursues them on horseback and then in a motor, but as usual in these picture plays everything ends happily. A scenic picture depicting the Beauties of France. "Foolhead," another of his merry moods, and Pathe's Gazette with all the Home news conclude the programme. The Management announce that another Company will arrive next week from England including Lew Marks, Lilian Ramsdale, a soubrette and dancer and The Sparklets comedy sketch artistes.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 25.

General Alderson who was in command of the 6th Division before General Sir Arthur Barrett, has kept his memory green in Poona by the hockey tournament which runs under his name and for which he presented cups for British and Indian troops in the Poona Division three years ago. The first game of the tournament open to Indian teams was played between the 117th Maharattas and the 105th M. L. I. and was won by the 105th Maharattas by one goal to love.

In addition to the hockey tournament General Alderson inaugurated the annual cross-country race for both British and Indian units and this will take place on Monday.

BANGALORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ST. JOSEPH'S BOYS BEAT DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 26.
In the first round of the Bangalore Hockey Tournament which was played this afternoon the Dublin Fusiliers team from Madras were beaten by St. Joseph's College by 3 goals to 1.
It was quite an interesting game but the boys had the legs of their opponents.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO IN BOMBAY.

IDAR CHALLENGE CUP.

The opening game connected with the Bombay Polo Tournament for the Challenge Cup presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Idar began yesterday before a very fair number of spectators on the Oval. All things considered, the ground is in good condition, but in the centre of it players could not be blamed for missing as it was rather rough. The 2nd (Q. V. O.) Rajput Light Infantry were. At Home and Capt. A. H. M. Wilson is again to be thanked for the arrangements made for the comfort of onlookers. Of late years polo has been hard to keep up in Bombay, in fact for some time it fell through altogether, so an entry of six teams may be considered very satisfactory. Unfortunately the Dorsets are not a polo playing Regiment, so that prospects for next year are somewhat gloomy.

In this first tie, the R. A. met the Oxford and Buckinghamshire L.I., and on the handicap had to give away four goals. This they proved able to do, as after the third chukker they had made up the difference, and from then had the game in hand; in fact they will be hard to beat. Capt. Corbould Warren, a well known G.R., was quite the particular star of the game at back for the winners, sound in defence and setting his contrives going time after time. He comes from Poona and the rest from Secunderabad, Chance making a good No. 1 well supported by the others. For the 43rd, Capt. Morland was resourceful in hooking his opponents' sticks at important moments, Foljambe helped both in attack and defence and the others got away well on occasion only to be pulled up by a strong defence. There was scoring in every chukker, and the game was fast and quite interesting to watch.

First Chukker. The R. A. at once came up to attack, and it was not long before Carlisle put through the first goal. Near the end this was added to by one from Chance with a close, angular shot.
Second Chukker. Soon after the throw in Warren drove hard right up the field, and Chance getting on sent home a long straight shot. Carlisle then put in a good run, but Chance hit to the right. The 43rd now had more of the game, but a shot by Wynter went to the left, and after more pressing the ball went out on the other side. Warren at last cleared, Hutchinson took it up and promised to score but the shot went wide. The ball was in mid-field when the whistle was blown.
Third Chukker. Morland began well with a good hit up, but he broke his stick. Carlisle brought it back, and Warren had a chance at a long shot but his stick was hooked. Hutchinson put in some good work but shot wide, then again he gave a great pass to Chance, who had no difficulty in sending between the posts. Carlisle then got clear away on his own, but failed to get to the ball in time, and it went out. Wynter also got clear away, but he missed at half way. Score:—4 all.

Fourth Chukker. Carlisle got away and gave to Chance, but Morland's pony was too fast and he rode him off. The former, however, got on again and with a long shot put in the leading goal, Morland just failing to get it as it crossed the line. Chance again got right away, but missed in the rough going. Munday relieving, and then Foljambe saving well from Carlisle. The last named put in a good run followed up by Warren, but Morland put in a fine bit of work. From a hit out, Munday was dangerous, but Warren returned the ball for Hutchinson to hit just to the right.
Score:—5 goals to 4.

Fifth Chukker. The 43rd Nos. 1 and 2 were well away and Morland backed them up well, but he missed just when they were dangerous and they were sent back. Hutchinson getting on, passed very well right across the opposing goal mouth, and Warren getting possession hit an easy goal. A long hit by Warren was got hold of by Chance, but his shot missed the posts. This was followed by a good bit of work by Foljambe, and Munday getting on near goal put through the only goal of his side. At once from the throw in, the R. A. pressed, and Warren being unmarked put through easily. Full time was sounded with the R. A. pressing, and they ran out winners as under:—

R. A. beat the 43rd Oxford and Buckinghamshire L. I. (plus 4) by 7 Goals to 5.

The teams were:—

R. A.
Mr. A. F. Chance (1).
Mr. T. H. Carlisle (2).
Mr. H. O. Hutchinson (3).
Capt. E. Corbould-Warren.—(Back).
43rd L. I.
Mr. F. C. W. Wynter (1).
Mr. S. G. B. Munday (2).
Hon. J. C. W. S. Foljambe (3).
Capt. W. E. T. Morland.—(Back).
Umpires:—Capts. Coker and Jackson.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

29th Lancers v. Sherwood Foresters.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Seven more games were played yesterday evening in connection with the above, and two of these could not well have been much closer than they were. It was quite an ideal evening for the game, and a large number are interesting themselves in the various matches. On what we have so far seen there will be some really classy play in the last couple of rounds as the competition is this year particularly keen and local players will have to look to their laurels.
Perhaps the most exciting game was the first in the Mixed Doubles, which was between Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and Mr. Naoorji and Mrs. Row. When it is said that the winners got there by 19 games to 17 it will be realised what a close thing it was and how long it took to settle. The Honourable Secretary was seen at the top of his form and though she is not a powerful hitter Mrs. Cooke was an extremely useful part-

ner and got back many hard shots. Mrs. Row also had a fair share of the game, but Naoorji had much more than his share and was seen to at great advantage as usual. He must be in wonderfully good fettle to last out as he did, and will have to be reckoned with as much as ever in any of the events in which he figures. The former took the first set after five-all had been called, but the next went against them at 6-4. It looked as though the decider would not be finished at all as they went from five to six all, before the latter went out with the next two.

The other very close one was when on the Gymkhana courts Messrs. Nicolson and James beat Messrs. Boyes and Skipwith. The former were thought to be the better, but there was really nothing in it. Skipwith and James did well at the net, the other two keeping more to the back lines though Boyes on occasion ran up to his partner well past the serving line. There was good placing on both sides and plenty of hard driving, but the feature was the volleying on both sides, and many pretty rallies took place at close range. At the start Nicholson took the lead with the first three, but then Boyes went to the lead with four in succession. The former led again at 6-5, but Boyes took the next three. The second again saw Nicholson win three to nil, but Boyes drew up to five-all. Always getting the lead again, Nicholson eventually ran out from seven-all. He once more took the first three in the last, and a long game seemed likely when Boyes won the next three, but the former went straight out from here.

Two visiting players who will undoubtedly have to be reckoned with are Kesava Mudaliar and Rangarow, as they had no great difficulty in disposing of G. G. Fletcher and M. S. Gandhi, and showed very nice form which may have more behind it. Engineer had more of a task with Gunjkar and will probably have more of a say in the Doubles, though he is a hard one to beat anyway, and Karve gave Mehta quite a good game. England and Kidd had rather an easy time of it against Barraclough, who has not played the game seriously for some time, and Bagshawe. The former are a very hot couple, with England's aggressive style and Kidd's cool and calculated game, and if they keep in true form they should go very far.

Results were as follows:—

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

Mr. Kesava Mudaliar beat Mr. G. G. Fletcher, 6-1, 6-0.
Mr. N. D. Rangarow beat Mr. M. S. Gandhi, 6-1, 6-2.
Mr. N. P. Engineer beat Mr. J. R. Gunjkar, 6-4, 6-3.
Mr. M. Mehta beat Mr. R. D. Karve, 6-2, 6-4.
Mr. J. A. D. Naoorji and Mrs. Row beat Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, 5-7, 6-4, 8-6.

GYMKHANA COURTS.

Mr. Nicholson and Capt. F. H. James beat Messrs. R. Boyes and F. Skipwith, 6-8, 9-7, 6-3.
Messrs. England and Kidd beat Messrs. L. Barraclough and Bagshawe, 6-0, 6-2.
On Wednesday seven games were played, and results were according to expectations. Naoorji had a much harder task with Bhadrakankar than one would have thought, the latter holding his own very well in long rallies. Another close game was when Portlock beat Calvocoressi, the latter winning the first after seven-all, but then going off. James also took three sets to beat Frye, both playing the same sort of game and very equally matched.
Results were:—
Mr. J. A. D. Naoorji beat Mr. N. Bhadrakankar, 7-5, 6-4.
Mr. Nicholson beat Mr. Bhagwat, 6-3, 6-1.
Dr. Fryze beat Mr. Hogg, 6-2, 6-0.
Mr. England beat Mr. Doctor, 6-2, 6-4.
Mr. Chimmulgund beat Mr. Sherbooke, 3-2, 6-1.
Mr. Portlock beat Mr. Calvocoressi, 7-9 6-2, 6-3.
Capt. James beat Mr. Frye, 8-6, 4-6, 6-3.
The referee throughout the Tournament will be Mr. M. Ferres Nicholson.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Play in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship was continued to-day. The third round of singles was finished and the first round of doubles was opened. The following are the scores:—
Third Round Singles:—A. R. F. Kingscote beat C. Carey Morgan, 6-1, 6-3, A. D. Cox beat G. M. Gregory 6-4, 6-4;
First Round Doubles:—A. R. F. Kingscote and M. S. Deane beat E. J. Bissker and J. F. Field 6-2, 6-4; R. Drury Davies and P. Myles Reece beat J. Lesser and H. J. Rickett 6-1, 6-3; B. W. V. Baumgartner and M. Jacob Hood beat A. E. Martelli and L. G. Colbeck 6-2, 6-4; A. L. Hosie and G. C. Denham beat H. H. Maharaja of Cooh Behar and S. Yusuf 6-3, 6-3; A. W. and D. S. Shallor beat A. D. Cox and B. B. Houston 6-3, 6-3; N. H. V. Warren and Capt. G. L. Whatford beat Prince Victor Narayan and S. Anwar Yusuf 6-3, 6-3; H. and V. Sherman beat C. N. O'Connor and S. Daniel 6-4, 6-1; E. D. Knowles and F. Lascelles beat P. N. Sen and G. C. Dey 6-1, 6-4.

FIRST ROUND OF MIXED DOUBLES.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship games were continued to-day. The first round of Mixed Doubles was completed. The following are the scores:—First round mixed doubles:—

A. W. Shallow and Mrs. Maynard beat F. Morris and Miss Hopkins 6-3, 6-2.
Captain Whatford and Mrs. Morrison beat P. J. Geary and Miss H. C. Swaine 1-6, 8-6, 6-4.
B. W. V. Baumgartner and Mrs. Radice W. O.
Carey Morgan and Miss Short beat A. D. Cox and Mrs. Glucksman 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.
C. A. Carr and Mrs. Keays beat N. H. V. Warren and Mrs. R. P. Wilson 6-2, 6-4.
C. M. D. Murray and Miss Curtis beat T. C. Fowle and Mrs. Thompson 6-4, 6-3.
R. Drury Davis and Mrs. Allison beat A. Weatherhead and Mrs. Dawson 6-3, 6-3.
P. Myles Reese and Miss Walker beat J. Henderson Grey and Miss Harvey 6-0, 6-3.
A. C. Mathews and Mrs. Wheeler beat M. Jacob Hood and Mrs. Carey Morgan 6-3, 6-0.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS

THOMSON—At Quetta, the wife of Major G. Thomson, 85th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), of a son.

MARRIAGE

O'Riordan—Kirby—At Indore, by the Rev. Father Raphael, Kevin O'Riordan, Indian Police, and Constance Hilda, daughter of the late William Kirby.

DEATHS

BISCOE—At Silver Hill, Overbury, Worcester-shire, William Fraser Biscoe, aged fifty-eight, late Conservator of Forests at Hyderabad, Decan, and Indore, Central India, younger son of the late Thomas Porter Bonell Biscoe, of Newton, Worcester-shire.

THE DAIMLER CAR.

IS UNSURPASSABLE in the completeness of its REFINEMENT and the luxury OF ITS COMFORT.

ITS dignity of appearance so completely removes all suggestion of ostentation that possession sets.

THE CACHET OF GOOD TASTE as well as sound judgment th on owner's choice.

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Bombay Motor Car
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ELPHINSTONE CHURCH KAPURDAS BUNDER
BOMBAY.

Branch—Lucknow.
TELEGRAMS "CHALO BOMBAY."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1914.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Sir Charles Armstrong's suggestion for a continuous session of the Imperial Council at Simla in September deserves the careful consideration of the Government of India. It is clear that the present system under which the Council meets for two or three days at a time, with long intervals between what we may call these petty sessions, is highly inconvenient to many members. It is unreasonable to expect business men coming from all parts of India, and some of them very great distances indeed, to be able continually to go to and fro in this way; while the fact that the sessions are not continuous makes it equally unreasonable to expect non-official members to take up their residence for a prolonged term in a city whose amenities are, at any rate not yet, equal to such a demand as is made upon it. The result of the present disjointed system is that the work of Select Committees is greatly neglected and members only go to Delhi when the subjects in which they are specially interested are coming up for discussion. At the same time we are unable to agree with Sir Charles Armstrong that September sittings in Simla would be more convenient. September is not the most attractive month in Simla, but it is a holiday month everywhere else, and we doubt whether the

average business man wants to give up his holidays to the Legislative Council any more than he wants to have his time broken up the busiest time of the year. Of course membership of the Imperial Council implies a willingness on the part of the man who accepts it to give up his time when required to the business of the State. But the State should be reasonable and this system of casual sittings at long intervals would destroy the utility of any legislative assembly in the world. If continuous sessions are arranged the non-official member will know exactly where he is, provided the same periods are selected each year. In proposing continuous sessions therefore Sir Charles Armstrong is on the right track, but we are not sure that he is right in suggesting September in Simla. It ought to be possible to arrange two continuous sessions in the year, one at Delhi and one at Simla, at which the bulk of the business of the legislature could be disposed of, and, as we have said, it is essential that these periods should not be materially varied in each year. If this were done, we think it would result in a larger attendance of non-official members and a closer attention to business, with beneficial results to the community. Such a system might not be so convenient to the official members, but in this case they would no doubt, as always, be prepared to sacrifice their own convenience for the good of the community.

We are aware that there are some non-official members who are in favour of the present system; but we think, in the long run, such a system as we have suggested would be found to cause the least inconvenience to the greater number. In the old days members of Council used to settle down in Calcutta and devote their whole time to the business of the Council, and the sittings were not then continuous in the sense that is now advocated. But the membership of the old Council was limited and the business done was not of so extensive a character as under present conditions. We have now got a greatly expanded Council with very much enlarged powers, and as time goes on it is hoped that the business of the Council, its membership and the scope of affairs coming under discussion will approximate more and more to those of representative institutions in other countries. Continuous sessions are bound to come sooner or later, and, if it is possible to make a beginning with them now, we are inclined to think that the change will prove advantageous in every way. Men who go into the Council will have to make up their minds that the efficient performance of their duties makes it essential that they should be ready to give up large periods of their time to the business of the Council. The present state of affairs is extremely unsatisfactory. There have been continued complaints, recently, as to the absence of non-official members from the meetings of the Select Committees. These Select Committees do the work that corresponds to the Committee stage of a Bill in the House of Commons, and it is at their sittings that the opportunity is offered to the non-official member to do good and solid spade work. The member who, after a preliminary and elaborate criticism of a Bill, goes back to his constituency, only to return when the Report of the Select Committee comes up for discussion, having in the meanwhile left the Bill to its fate at the most crucial stage, is not doing his duty by those he is sent to the Council to represent, and should make room for someone who has more time to devote to legislative duties. At the same time he is entitled to ask that his convenience should be studied to a certain extent, which is not the case at present. Our own view, though one, perhaps, not widely shared, is that it would be better to do without a Simla session and try and get the whole business of the Council compressed into one period, thus letting the non-official know exactly where he stands, and allowing him to make his arrangements accordingly. Legislative assemblies all over the world conduct their business on these lines, and there is no reason why in India we should not adapt our affairs to a business-like arrangement of this sort. It would mean something like an upheaval in the Departments to commence with, but there is no reason to suppose that it could not be done. At any rate, it is certain that the present state of affairs is unsatisfactory, and it would be well if the Government were to appoint a Committee to consider the whole question. If Sir Charles Armstrong's reference to the matter results in any sort of reform, which will ensure a closer attention to the work of the Council by non-official members as a whole, the country will have good reason to be grateful to him.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA: WHAT MIGHT BE DONE?

We have recently devoted some space to a critical review of the volunteer force in this country, probing that body here and there with a view to touching its tender spots, but without suggesting any definite remedy for the ills that we dis-

covered were its heritage. We left this task to its sponsors in high places, a fitting food for their deliberations in exalted altitudes. Passing events, however, have a knack of illuminating the obscure corners of cogitating minds, and no one can read of the recent events in South Africa without being struck by the remarkably efficient way the local authorities seem to have played their part in the mobilisation under Martial Law. The future may supply us with detailed news that may discount some of our admiration, but it is clear that, on the whole, the citizen forces of the Union have proved themselves well equal to an emergency.

It may be as well to outline the scheme under which the auxiliary forces in South Africa are maintained. In the first place, every male citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable for service in time of war. In order that they may not be found ill-equipped or ill-conditioned in the hour of trial a further regulation makes every citizen between the ages of 21 and 25 liable to undergo a prescribed programme of peace training spread over a period of four consecutive years. This regulation is enforced on fifty per cent. of those liable to its conditions, while the remaining fifty per cent. are obliged to learn the use of the rifle with a properly regulated rifle club. Without actual experience of the training undergone it is impossible to say whether such legislation is productive of the same grotesque enormity as the Indian volunteer force, or whether the Union's forces are something to be reckoned with by even the best of her enemies. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and it certainly appears that, in the recent trial, the force asserted itself with promptitude and effect. Here we come near the solid virtue of the South African scheme. That force is under a legal obligation to serve, and either is turned out in full force or not at all. Units are not found with some twenty per cent. of their men parading at their rendezvous and the other seventy-five enjoying the amenities of life, or pursuing their civil occupations at the behest of an unreasonable employer. Battalions are summoned, and parade they must.

A comparison of the two methods of obtaining a citizen's services is vastly to the advantage of the South African one. The necessity for a citizen force is the same here as it is in any other dominion or possession,—a great deal more pressing than in many. A difference certainly exists in that the Englishman is a temporary resident only, but that does not relieve him of the responsibility of safe guarding the community of which he is for many years of his life a member. Nor may it be necessary to enforce such a thorough system as we find in vogue in South Africa, but the key-note of success lies in giving the military authorities the absolute right to a man's service not only in the day of danger, but before it, so as to prepare him for it. Nothing is better to drive a point home than a local illustration, and one has only to point to the wretched turn-out of the local volunteers on that most important exercise, the rehearsal of the defence scheme, to show how severely the authorities were handicapped in making that rehearsal of any value whatever to the auxiliary forces.

THE INDO-CEYLON CONNECTION.

The ceremony of formally declaring open the Indo-Ceylon connection at Dhanushkodi in the presence of the Governors of Madras, Ceylon and Pondicherry, reported in yesterday's telegrams, recalls the old legend in the Ramayana of the invasion of Ceylon by Rama, who commanded Hanuman to build a bridge across the sea. Immediately, so the story goes, Hanuman turned on his army of monkeys to the work, and in the incredibly short period of five days a causeway was constructed which enabled Rama to complete his journey and recover his queen. Whatever influence this legend might have had on the orthodox Hindu mind during the long passage of centuries, there is no doubt that the desire to enter into Ceylon by way of Adam's Bridge has existed from generation to generation. The question of opening the route was definitely raised in 1876. Nothing, however, was done till 1894 when an estimate was prepared by Mr. F. J. Waring, on behalf of the Ceylon Government, which showed that the cost of bridging the twenty-two miles of sea would be not less than 259 lakhs. In the following year another survey was made on behalf of the Indian Government by Mr. E. J. Shadbolt, which brought the cost down by ten lakhs. These estimates were considered a greater outlay than the anticipated traffic would justify, and the idea of bridging the sea between Ramaswaram and Manar was for the time being abandoned. Next followed, in 1899, a survey for a line of railway from Madura to Ramaswaram, and it was then suggested that a harbour should be created at Kundagat Point, which should become the port for all traffic to and from Colombo. Many variations of the scheme were from time to time suggested, and there was a good deal of controversy as to the best methods of giving effect to it, but in 1906 Mr. Neville Priestley, C.I.E., of the Southern Indian Railway, proposed a return to the original idea of a direct connection with Ceylon by the Adam's Bridge route, substituting a floating for

a permanent bridge until the traffic had sufficiently developed to justify the outlay on a permanent bridge.

This proposal, which was strongly supported by the Ceylon Government, was adopted. After consultation with the Indian authorities it was decided to build a viaduct across Palk Strait with a lift bridge over the Pamban Pass, and to run a service of ferry steamers between Dhanushkodi and Talimanaar. It was intended at first to start these steamers from a basin within the Island of Ramaswaram, and to carry trains across bodily, but that idea was afterwards abandoned in favour of ordinary ferry steamers and piers. A pier has, therefore, been provided on either side of Dhanushkodi Point so as to allow of the steamers changing over from one side of Adam's Bridge to the other, according to the monsoon prevailing, similar piers being provided at Talimanaar. These are the main details of this important project, but it should be mentioned that the lift bridge referred to above was designed by the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Co., of Chicago. The ferry steamers, designed by the late Sir William White, are at present three in number and have been named Hardinge, Elgin and Curzon. They are capable of a speed of 18 knots an hour, and the gross tonnage of each is 652 tons and the net tonnage 262 tons. Each vessel can carry 50 first class and 500 third class passengers.

The gain to India and Ceylon from the new connection is obvious. The Tuticorin-Colombo passage is no longer necessary, the new route necessitating only a very brief voyage. The route will, it is needless to say, be welcomed by the planters of Southern India and Ceylon as affording facilities for the freer interchange of labour between the two countries. Leaving, however, direct effects aside, the new route must draw both countries closer together in diverse ways to the advantage of both.

DAY BY DAY.

The United States and Mexico.

Mr. Ainey's indictment against what he terms President Wilson's policy of "drift" shows that American Jingoism is still bent upon the attempt to plunge the United States into an unnecessary war costing millions of money, thousands of lives, and the creation of an army of at least a quarter of a million of men. The Americans are still nervous over the Mexican situation, and therefore inclined to be ultra-sensitive towards anything which looks like encouragement of the Mexican standpoint, which it is impossible for Europe to ignore. It may be recalled that from the beginning of the Mexican trouble the attitude of England has been unsympathetic towards the American position, though subsequently the British Government modified its policy in favour of the position taken up by President Wilson. With regard to the deplorable circumstances leading to Mr. Benton's and Herr Bauch's death it is clear that President Huerta cannot be held directly responsible for them, General Villa being a rebel leader, and any *casus belli* against Mexico that the United States Government may now adopt has much less chance of justification than before.

The Anglo-American Exposition.

Particulars are published in a recent *communiqué* of the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Anglo-American Exposition which will be held at Shepherd's Bush, London, between May and October of this year, in connection with the movement for the celebration of the hundred years of peace and progress between the English-speaking peoples since the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, which ended the hostilities between England and the United States. The Exhibition will demonstrate in a practical manner the progress which has been made by the British and American people in every branch of civilisation during that century, and will place on view in chronological order the great achievements of that epoch—from inception to perfection—showing not only how each nation has improved on its own inventions, but also where both have worked hand in hand to perfect the creation of the other. Thus there will be unfolded the rich treasures of a hundred years of British and American art. That the exhibition has been organised on a fittingly grand scale will be seen from the fact that about 1,000,000 square feet of floor space, entirely fire proof, have been utilized for the erection of the Exposition places in which the exhibits will be housed and 20 acres more are set apart for the erection of Government, States, Cities, and Colonial buildings and pavilions, as well as out-door exhibits. The Government of India, however, have decided not to participate in this Exposition.

Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition.

Side by side with the Anglo-American Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, there will be another Exhibition, held in London this year, namely, a Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition which will be opened

at Olympia on September 25th and which will be closed on October 17th. There has been no fully representative Shipping, Engineering and Machinery exhibition for many years and in view of the great advance made in recent years by the naval, shipping and general engineering industries, it has been decided to hold such an exhibition in the autumn of this year. The Exhibition at Olympia will be run on the co-operative principle, the profits being allocated partly to the exhibitors by way of rebate of space and partly to the managers as a fee for their services. The Honorary President of the organising Committee is Sir Owen Phillips, K. C. M. G., Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., and the list of patrons include many leading men who are connected with the naval and engineering industries. Full particulars of the Exhibition can be ascertained from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Resolution dated 14th February, which is issued as a Press Communiqué.

A "Boy's Own Paper."

Why should not there be a "Boy's Own Paper" in Guzerati? We commend the suggestion to our enterprising vernacular contemporaries. Bengal has the "Balak" (The Boy), which has now entered upon the third year of its existence, its present circulation being estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000 monthly. It was started by the Calcutta Tract Society, whose efforts to attract support have, we believe, received generous response. Such an enterprise is something more than commercial and can be made to exert a thoroughly healthy influence on the minds of the rising generation.

Health of Bombay during the Week.

After a brief spell of declining death-rate, the health of the city again shows a disquieting tendency towards deterioration. The mortality returns for the past week show an increase of 26 deaths over the figures of the week previous, which stood at 699. The death-rate per thousand of the population came to 38.49, as compared with 29.67 of the corresponding week in 1913, and 39.36, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. The higher returns of last week were due to the gradually increasing number of plague cases in the city, there were 30 of these—and to the increase in cases of measles 15, diphtheria 6, diarrhoea 59, and fevers 72. Small-pox declined slightly and cholera was absolutely quiescent as in the week before. The birth-rate during the week under notice showed a slight improvement, the total number of births being 380 as compared with 373 in the previous week. Looking to the returns of daily mortality during the current week, it is to be feared that the health of the city will be growing worse and worse during the next few weeks.

Plague in the Presidency.

Statistics of plague deaths in the different Districts and States within the Bombay Presidency, shows that during the month of December last there was a total of 3,067 cases reported in the Districts as against 4,220 in the month previous and 697 in the Native States as against 884 in the month previous. The figures for December for the various Districts were as follows: Surat 39, Thana 10, East Khandesh 112, Poona 365, Satara 425, Sholapur 22, Ahmednagar 6, Belgaum 392, Dharwar 1,031, Bijapur 647, Kanara 1, Kolaba 42, Karachi 3, Navabshah 1. The figures for the Native States were as under: Kathiawar Agency 1, Rewa Kantha Agency 1, Surat Agency 5, Bhor, 5, Satara Agency 5, Bijapur Agency 5, Kolhapur 200 and Southern Maratha Country States 477. The total of plague cases in the principal sea-ports of the Presidency during the same month was as follows:—Bombay 8, Karachi 62, and Bulsar 4.

Boy and Girl Martyrs.

The tragic story of the girl-martyr Snehahata in Calcutta recalls, writes a correspondent, a story of similar heroism on the part of a boy-martyr in the Punjab. About two centuries ago while the Punjab was governed by a Mahomedan Viceroy there was a young Hindu student named Hakikat Rai Puri reading in a *mukhtab* in Sialkot. One day one of the Mahomedan boys abused the Hindu religion and Hakikat retorted by abusing the Mahomedans. The matter was reported to the Kazi who condemned the Hindu lad to death. On appeal the Viceroy at Lahore commuted the sentence on condition that the lad turned a Mahomedan, but the boy was firm and could not be persuaded to forsake his faith. He was beheaded at Lahore, where Ranjit Singh raised a memorial to the boy martyr. The memorial, which is in the form of a *samadh*, still exists at Lahore and is visited yearly by thousands of Hindu pilgrims.

Savings Bank Boxes.

The Upper Burma Central Co-operative Bank in Mandalay has introduced a novel feature in its Savings Department. It would appear that the Bank is issuing for the benefit of the depositors boxes sealed with the Bank's seal in which to place their savings. The boxes are brought into the Bank periodically, once a month at least, and five per cent. interest is allowed on minimum balances at the end of a month exceeding one rupee. This experiment is no doubt a novel venture aiming at encouraging thrift among the Burmans. It is to be hoped that the experiment will prove successful. The rate of five per cent. which the Mandalay Bank allows must be considered a very generous one. So also the provision that depositors can withdraw sums of twenty rupees and under without notice. The progress of the Mandalay Bank's novel device of saving boxes will be watched with interest by other co-operative banks in this country.

SITUATION IN JAPAN.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR NAVAL SCANDALS.

GOVERNMENT POSITION WEAKENED.

JOURNALISTIC COHESION AGAINST BUREAUCRACY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Feb. 25.

The political situation is uncertain. The resignation of the Minister of Marine is considered most probable. He insists on accepting the responsibility for the recent naval scandals, thus embarrassing the Government, the position of which is further weakened by the whole press uniting in a demand for the resignation of the Home Minister himself, an ex-journalist, on account of his failure to punish the police for attacking the reporters, two of whom received sword-wounds, on the occasion of a popular demonstration on February 10th. The cohesion of newspapers against bureaucracy has never been so demonstrated in Japan before.

SUPPLEMENTARY NAVAL ESTIMATES OF £2,500,000.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Supplementary Naval Estimates amount to two and a half millions sterling.

LAUNCH OF THE BRITANNIC.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The White Star Liner Britannic, 50,000 tons was successfully launched at Belfast before vast crowds, which gathered in spite of the rain.

DR. MAWSON'S EXPEDITION.

MESSAGE FROM AURORA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

ADELAIDE, Feb. 25.

Dr. Mawson's ship, Aurora, has signalled "All well" and is expected to arrive to-morrow morning.

ARMY AVIATION.

COLONEL SEELY ON BRITISH REQUIREMENTS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day Colonel Seely made a statement regarding Army aviation. He said fifty-two aeroplanes had been struck off the register and the improved types substituted. Consequently there had been a minimum loss of life. There were now 161 aeroplanes in the service and over a hundred thousand miles had been flown in them since July. He laid stress on the statement that the British Army had, for its size, a larger proportion of aeroplanes than any other. Also, the speed of our aeroplanes was greater. He dwelt on the overwhelming advantage enjoyed by the aeroplanes in the scouting operations in war time.

"We should require 125 aeroplanes yearly to maintain the standard and all could be obtained in the United Kingdom."

SUFFRAGETTE DEMONSTRATION.

NON-MILITANTS BOUND OVER IN £5.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The non-militant suffragettes arrested yesterday have mostly been bound over in £5 sterling.

MRS. PANKHURST.

PROPOSED A DEPUTATION TO THE KING.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Mrs. Pankhurst, whom the police have recently been fruitlessly attempting to arrest, has sent a letter to the King asking him to receive a deputation of Suffragists.

BUENOS AYRES LOAN CLOSED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The list of the City of Buenos Ayres £2,460,000 loan has been closed.

FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY CRITICISED.

DEMAND FOR CONSULAR REPORTS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

Mr. Ainey introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives asking President Wilson for information regarding the condition of the Americans and foreigners in Mexico and inquiring what steps are being taken for their security. Mr. Ainey declared that President Wilson's policy of drifting had resulted in every crime in the catalogue being committed by both the Federals and the Constitutionalists in Mexico and he demanded the publication of the Consular reports.

ANOTHER MEXICAN ATROCITY.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN EXECUTED BY VILLA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The New York papers state that a German-American, named Bauch, for whom the American Government has been enquiring was executed by General Villa on the 20th instant.

SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

SAVING OF £140,000 IF QUARTERED IN BRITAIN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Colonel Seely informed Mr. Wedgwood that £140,000 yearly would be saved if the South African garrison were quartered in Britain. As, however, additional barracks would be necessary, that saving would be materially reduced.

POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

TERMS OF ANGLO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 26.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," referring to the Anglo-German negotiations regarding the possessions in Africa, says that Germany is endeavouring to obtain for incorporation in German East Africa the lower course and the mouth of the river Kagera, which flows into Victoria Nyanza. Great Britain is chiefly concerned with obtaining the assent of Germany to the continuation of the Cape to Cairo railway line west of Lake Tanganyika.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEGRO KINGDOM.

U. S. AND RIGHT OF NEGRO EMIGRATION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

At the request of Great Britain, the Department of Justice is enquiring into the proposed establishment of a negro kingdom on Gold Coast (Africa) by Oklahoma, a negro, named Chief Sam. The steamer Liberia has been lying in the dock at Brooklyn for a month with 250 negro emigrants on board, to whom it is stated Chief Sam has sold a stock of the "Africa Settlement Company." The Government believes it has no right to interfere with the emigration of negroes.

UNION OF NIGERIAN PROTECTORATES.

PROPOSED LARGE INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Niger Company proposes to increase its capital, now £500,000, by £2,500,000 in view of the development arising from the opening up of railways and expected developments as a consequence of the union of the two Nigerian protectorates.

If the increase is sanctioned, the directors will issue at latest £300,000 immediately and a further million in 6 per cent. preference shares. Messrs. Lever Brothers will underwrite the issue.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 26.

The total approximate gross earnings of State guaranteed railways from 1st April, 1913 to 14th February, 1914, show a gain of Rs. 77,90,683, as compared with the figure for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LADY WILLINGDON DISTRIBUTES PRIZES.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON MEDICAL PROFESSION.

TROPICAL MEDICAL SCHOOL AND PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The Triennial Prize Distribution of the Grant Medical College was held in the new Lecture Theatre of the College yesterday. The students were in great spirits, and the entry of a professor, lecturer or tutor, was a signal for vociferous applause. Their Excellencies arrived at 5-30 in an open landau, with an escort of four of the Governor's body-guard, and were conducted to their seats by the Principal.

Colonel Street, the Principal of the College, in presenting the report for the year, after thanking Their Excellencies for their presence said owing to His Excellency's quiet appreciation of the need for a new larger out-patient department in place of the present one, which only ten years ago was a collection of stables and coach-houses, and to the interest he had evinced, and also to the fact that he recognised at once that a thoroughly efficient out-patient department was one of the most important parts of a large hospital and a medical school, steps had already been taken to supply a want which every Professor felt, was the most urgent they had. The estimated cost was about Rs. 3,37,000, and they hoped that it would be ready for use and fully equipped in about a year. The Report would show the progress made by the school in the last ten years. The temporary diminution of the numbers four years ago was accounted for by the change of the M. B. B. S. degrees for the old L. M. & S. degree. The principal progress would be noticed in the great increase of the teaching staff, which was only rendered possible by the generosity of Government. Three great changes were now coming into force. One was the result of the abolition of the L. M. & S. and therefore nearly all the students were working for the same degree, and as the result of their extra year passed in the Arts College, they were able to understand and follow their lectures and demonstration better. The second great change was that students were now taught there, who were not studying for the University degrees but were contenting themselves at present with trying for a license from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, a recently started institution. The third was the large amount of post-graduate work that was now being done there. The numbers in 1904 was 3, but last year they had 49.

EIGHT LAKHS ON BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT.

Seven and a half lakhs of rupees had been spent in additional buildings, and Rs. 8000 on equipment since Lord Sydenham distributed the prizes in 1910, with the result that the New Physiological School was now on par with the Anatomical one with regard to which the famous American surgeon, Dr. Seren, said was the finest one he had seen on his tour round the world. The proposals made by the Government enquiry of 1904 were now fully carried out. He referred to the appointment of a full-time Professor of Anatomy. The teaching staff had been much increased viz., from 22 to 57, and as the number of students was practically the same, it meant more individual attention.

In conclusion Colonel Street said that it would not be in accordance with precedent if he did not take that opportunity of asking for something more. The new Bacteriological Laboratory was the most urgently required work and plans were already prepared for a Laboratory and Museum which should put the department on an equality with the Anatomical and Physiological ones. Government had kindly given them a plot of ground on the Kennedy Sea Face as a recreation ground. The College gymkhana had spent Rs. 1,000 on it, but the College pavilion built by their funds which was pulled down to make room for the Physiological Laboratory had not been replaced. He was sure the students would be more than pleased if Government made a grant to rebuild the new ground.

Lady Willingdon then distributed the prizes, shaking hands with each recipient.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, rising amidst cheers, said:—During the year, or part of a year, I have spent in the responsible position as Governor of the Bombay Presidency, I have learnt to realise one thing: that I am invited, cordially invited very

often, (I hope generally) to various gatherings of kinds and various characters. I love to come to these gatherings and enjoy the invitations very much. But it is also almost always my fate that I am called upon to make a speech on various matters and on various subjects. I have no doubt that in the past the Government who have gone before me have had expert knowledge of the subject which are of interest in the Presidency, but let me frankly admit to you young men that I can lay claim to no such distinction. So I say that it would be extremely rash and most unwise of me in the company of many distinguished medical men and critical budding medical young men to launch into any dissertation on medical science and so I leave that part of it severely alone. I can say this, and say it with absolute sincerity, that Lady Willingdon is a very grateful indeed for the cordial invitation given us to come here this afternoon, and to have an opportunity of congratulating the prize-winners for good work done, and also of concluding with those who have not been successful. If it is any consolation to them I would tell them that their Governor was generally in the same position himself when he was at College. And also for making the acquaintance of you young men who are growing up to qualify for a profession which I say with a all honesty, requires almost higher qualifications in any individual in order to bring out a successful career than in any other.

"AN EPIDEMIC COMPLAINT."

Now, I have been through the Report which you have heard read by Colonel Street and I have listened with some attention to his remarks. The principal thing is that, I am glad to hear, conduct has been extremely good. (Cheers). One thing I am perfectly certain of, and that appears to be that your spirits are extremely good. But since the year 1910, when my distinguished predecessor took the chair at this gathering, I think you will admit from what you have heard Colonel Street say, that the Government has done something for you and although the Government does not always get praise, I gather from your applause this does not seem to be the case with your College. Government has dealt not ungenerously with your College, and has done everything it can to supply the necessities for the efficiency of this great institution that is sending out young men to such important service in the community. I notice that Colonel Street like Oliver Twist is asking for more. Now if I may use a medical phrase Colonel Street is like everybody else wherever I go—there is a sort of epidemic complaint—everybody is asking for more. Let me assure you that we are most anxious to provide in every way we can the entire efficiency of this College. We are fully aware that you will be reasonable beings and realise—and I am talking in the presence of my Finance Minister this afternoon—that the whole question is one of demand and supply, and if you cannot get everything you wish at once, you will remember that while we desire to fulfil your necessity we must also attend to the various parts of the Presidency.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

I want to say a few words to you young men of rather a more serious kind because, and I hope you will believe me when I say that I am much interested, very anxious, as Governor of this Presidency to see that you go the right way to secure a brilliant future in your lives. (Cheers). I said just now that I thought the profession you were taking up required higher qualifications than that of any profession I know and for this reason whether it is in looking after the sick, whether it is in the performance of an operation, whether it is in grappling with epidemic diseases or whether it is in studying or incurring dangers. In the study of medical research work, you require qualities of a very particular kind. You require tact, nerve, courage, you require resolution and you require tremendous assiduity, and I want to ask you to day never to forget that it is strength of character which will carry you on in the strenuous work which you will have through your lives. I make this latter remark, strenuous work, for this reason. Medical science is always advancing, development is always going on, and it is no good your thinking,—and I say this to students wherever I go,—that when you have done with your student's career, when you are a full fledged doctor or surgeon, that you have completed your education. Let me tell you that your education has to go on right through your lives. I will give you an instance of what I mean. I went to see in London, not many years ago, a very great friend of mine, who was one of the leading doctors in a London hospital. He told me that he was going to America for six months. I asked him what he was going to do there. He said he was going to work as a student as he wanted to look up and work out something, in which he was specially interested, that they were specially studying in America. That is the spirit I want you to emulate. Whatever, you do I look forward to many of you having useful and serviceable careers.

NEW INSTITUTIONS.

Now, I have very little more to say to you this afternoon. I want to make this observation. I believe in this country we can find no more fruitful field for medical research, no country where medical science can do more to get rid of those hideous diseases which do so much in the way of creating mortality among the inhabitants of this country. I hope very much within a very short time,—please remember it is only a hope, and not a decided remark,—that Government will be able to make a statement as to the establishment by the side of the Parol Laboratory of a school of tropical medicine and a Pasteur Institute, and I think we can safely say that if we are going to do that which we are moving forward. (Cheers). These are institutions which will be useful to yourself and which will, I hope, do much to elevate sickness and suffering in this country. (Cheers).

Let me add a last word. I thank you for the cordiality of your reception and I hope we shall meet on many occasions and become much better acquainted with one another. I would say this to you with all sincerity, and I say this to you from the point of view of a man who has had some experience of public life and has had to go through a good deal of hard work in his public life,—your future must and will depend largely on yourself. Government can do much towards giving you opportunities for a career, but Government cannot do everything, and I hope to see in the future many of you getting out into the world with independence and courage and building up careers for yourselves in this country.

Dr. Sir T. B. Nariman in requesting his Excellency to unveil the portrait of Colonel Dimmock, spoke warmly of the late Principal of the College as a Indian Medical Service officer and a man. He sketched Dr. Dimmock's career from the time he took up a civil surgery in Nasik till the time he retired from the service, as Principal of Grant Medical College. Dr. Nariman described him as a gentleman of high and honourable ideals, and of spotless character, always on the side of truth and honour, and one of the most distinguished men of the Service. He was held in great regard and esteem and was Principal of the College for eleven years.

His Excellency then unveiled the portrait, which was a painting in oils. Dr. R. D'Souza proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency, and urged the consideration of the grant for the tennis pavilion which the Principal had asked for.

His Excellency in returning thanks asked that the boys be given a holiday. Three cheers were then given for Her Excellency, and Their Excellencies were further cheered on leaving the building.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The trial of Nirmal Kanta Roy, who is charged with the murder of Inspector Nripender Nath Ghose and a boy Ananti Tel, was resumed at the High Court Sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury.

Constable Lebi Gowala who was on duty on the night of 19th January at the place of occurrence, examined by the Standing Counsel corroborated the prosecution story.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said that there was some smoke at the time, but the night was not misty. The companion of accused was a little shorter than him. It was not true that after the inspector fell two Bengalee youths came up and emptied their revolvers into his prostrate body. The accused had a wrapper on but it was missing.

Head Constable, Abdul Gaffur, was the next witness examined. In his examination-in-chief he corroborated the prosecution story but when cross-examined by Mr. Norton he contradicted some of his previous statements made before the Magistrate.

He said he got a reward of Rs. 750 from the Police Commissioner four days after he had given evidence before the Magistrate and he was told by the Police Commissioner that the reward was for arresting the murder of the Inspector.

The case is proceeding.

REV. ANDREWS' MISSION ON SYMPATHY AND LOVE.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT CAPETOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from Mr. Kandhi, dated Capetown, 24th instant:—"The Rev. Mr. Andrews, who left for England on Saturday addressed privately before leaving a meeting of the Church Council at which I also was invited to speak."

Mr. Andrews also delivered an address to the University students on "Tagore and his message," the Vice-Chancellor presiding. The Indian community bade him farewell at a public meeting at which many English visitors were present. The general impression created by his mission has been most favourable. The Indians feel deeply grateful for the deputation of Messrs. Andrews and Pearson. Many Europeans, including the ministers, have expressed sincere satisfaction at the results of the visit. Mr. Andrews spread a spirit of sympathy and love around and has contributed much towards the speedy settlement."

HYDERABAD COUNCILLOR'S ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

PROTEST FROM SIND BAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 26.

Consequent upon the action of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, who called upon Mr. Mathradas, Barrister, to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Legal Practitioners Act for alleged misconduct as a Councillor in the Hyderabad Municipality, various local Bar Associations in Sind have passed resolutions deploring the applications of professional discipline to non-professional occupations in life.

The point thus raised is of great importance and the decision of the Court upon it will be awaited with unusual interest.

PLAQUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 26.

The total plague mortality for the week ending 21st February 1914, stood at 9,888 against 11,891 cases. Bombay Presidency had 849; Madras 295; Bengal 11; Bihar 2,409; United Provinces 4,694; Punjab 930; Burma 505; Mysore 66; Hyderabad 89; Central India 10 and Rajputana 40.

CHANNING ARNOLD APPEAL.

ALLEGED MISSTATEMENT BY JUDGE.

HIS FRIENDLY RELATIONS

CRITICIZED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

At the resumed hearing of the appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold before the Privy Council to-day, Sir Robert Finlay dealing with the non-employment of an advocate to conduct the case against McCormick quoted a letter on the subject which appeared in the "Rangoon Times" signed "Vigilance" and Arnold's second article in the "Burma Critic."

Sir Robert Finlay did not know where Mr. Arnold had obtained his information concerning the two telegrams regarding the advocate.

Sir Robert Finlay submitted that the judge's summing up really mis-stated what was the real question.

Referring to the friendly relations between Andrew and McCormick, Sir Robert Finlay said he held it to have been a grave error of judgment for the former to hear the case.

Sir John Edge, one of the judges, thereupon remarked, that the same objection could doubtless be advanced against any other man in that district.

TSAR AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

DEPARTMENTAL UNITY AND CO-OPERATION DESIRED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Tsar, presiding over the Cabinet, said he was strongly interested in the realisation of constitutional reforms, and affirmed that the time had come to end the differences between the various departments of the State and for the co-operation of Government, the Duma and the Council of the Empire.

It is understood that the new Premier, M. Gorenkin, will carry out the will of the Tsar.

DEATH OF FAMOUS CARTOONIST.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The death is announced of Sir John Tenniel.

Sir John Tenniel was born in London in 1820, and at a very early age he showed a taste for art, being a mere boy when his first picture was exhibited and sold at the Gallery of British Artists in Suffolk Street. He studied art in his own way, and may be said to have been entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the cartoon competitions in Westminster Hall in 1845, painted a fresco in the Palace at Westminster, and subsequently produced many pictures, chiefly for private collections. In 1851 he became a member of "Punch's" staff, and from that time contributed to the illustration of that periodical, regularly until his retirement a short time ago. Year after year, without a break, he produced the political cartoon, and can justly be ranked not only as a great artist, but as a historian of the time. It is impossible to specify any of his series of remarkable illustrations, their number being enormous, but his "Old Pilot" cartoon, representing the late Prince Bismarck going down the ship's gangway bidding farewell to his Imperial master the Kaiser, William, is probably his best known work in this line. The long and famous series of Gladstone and Beaconsfield cartoons were also very clever and popular productions. Sir John Tenniel was also a prolific and successful book illustrator, amongst many others may be mentioned "Aesop's Fables," "Lalla Rookh," "The Ingoldsby Legends," and "Once a Week." He also illustrated "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," and its sequel "Through the Looking-Glass." Sir John Tenniel was for many years a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and received his knighthood in 1893.

OBITUARY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The death is announced of Canon Driver.

Rev. Samuel Rolles Driver, D.D., was Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christchurch, Oxford, since 1885. He was a profound Hebrew scholar, and a great writer on the language as well as the author of numerous treatises and commentaries on Holy Scriptures. Canon Driver, in joint-authorship with Messrs. F. Brown and C. A. Briggs produced a Hebrew and English lexicon of the Old Testament. He was born in 1846.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN LONDON.

THEIR RECALL EXPLAINED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

With reference to the statement that the Chinese students in London have been ordered home, it is explained as the Legation that the order only applies to fifteen or twenty from Hunan.

The reason is, that owing to the unrest, the Hunan Provincial Government is unable to bear the expense of their maintenance.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON'S ADDRESS.

MORE ACCOMMODATION WANTED.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS MADE.

As arranged previously, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Vice-Chancellor of the Manchester University, and expert adviser to the University of Bombay, delivered a very interesting and instructive address to the Fellows of the Senate yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton presiding. There was a large attendance of the Fellows and the striking feature of it was the presence of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattni, members of His Excellency's Council, who are ex-officio Fellows of the Senate. Among other distinguished gentlemen present was the Right Honourable the Earl of Brassey, who was given a seat next to Sir Alfred Hopkinson.

Sir Alfred had a ready-written address, the reading of which occupied over forty-five minutes. During all this time Sir Alfred held his hearers completely and he seemed to have created a very favourable impression on the Fellows.

In his speech, Sir Alfred dealt with various points in his address, the first of which referred to the providing of suitable accommodation for carrying on the work of the University. Dealing with that subject, Sir Alfred said that the question of removing to an entirely new site appeared to be impracticable, even if the Science Institute would not have been placed near and for the extra space required for the new buildings he thought it was "within the sphere of practical politics" to suggest that the Secretariat and the adjoining land might be devoted to those purposes.

The next point that the learned lecturer touched was the mode of carrying out of proposals already approved with regard to additions of the staff of the University as a body for promoting teaching and research and in that connection he gave his opinion that time had not yet come for any such radical change as the establishment of separate teaching Universities in two or three centres in the Presidency outside Bombay and added that the true policy was that on which the University has already embarked.

Dealing with the subject of Arts, the largest and most important faculty, Sir Alfred alluded to two subjects which appeared to him to be of permanent importance in India, firstly, the question of research into the cause and character of disease, especially those known as tropical diseases and of studying the best means of prevention of disease, and secondly the promotion of agriculture. With regard to the former he said he had prepared a short memorandum for them, trusting that earnest support would be given to those who would have to frame and work out a scheme for dealing with the matter; with regard to the latter he said that it was encouraging to feel that in this matter every useful forward movement appeared sure to have the warmest support of the Government and he wound up by saying that with the conditions that existed there was every ground for encouragement and for hope in its future.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University, in opening the proceedings, observed that the first thing the meeting had to do was to show its great gratification at the recovery of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, so that he was able to be present in its midst, and that secondly the meeting offered Sir Alfred Hopkinson a most warm welcome. He then called on Sir Alfred Hopkinson to address the Senate.

SIR ALFRED'S ADDRESS.

On rising to address the Senate, Sir Alfred was very warmly cheered.

At the outset of his remarks Sir Alfred Hopkinson said he greatly regretted that it was not possible for him to meet the Senate as arranged at the end of last month. He added: "I fear that inconvenience must have been caused to some of the members. I believe it is the first occasion in my life on which I have been prevented by illness from fulfilling an important engagement. I had originally hoped that my report or opinion would be in the hands of the University before I left India. This was no longer possible; as although I have visited all the colleges of the University except Kolhapur and conferred with the Principals of all and with the staff of most of the colleges, it will take me considerable time after my return to England to deal with and arrange the materials I have obtained. I expect however, to place my report in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor by the beginning of next term, and I understand that no practicable inconvenience will be caused by the short delay especially as the more urgent and important matters form the subject of special memoranda, some of which are already before the Senate. Others will be ready for submission to the Senate before I leave. It may be that the regular and perhaps most prudent course would have been to deal with all the questions together in a single and completed form. But I had not been long in Bombay before coming to the conclusion that it would save time

and really be more effective and would bring me into closer touch with those who are carrying on the work of the University if I attempted to deal with certain subjects separately, especially in regard to those matters on which the policy of the University had been already declared. As regard to some of these questions steps might be taken at once by one. It is impossible as John Bright once said to drive a dozen omnibuses through Temple Bar. The right course seemed to be at the earliest possible stage to take the Senate into full confidence as to the general character of the suggestions to be made, to indicate as far as possible what was aimed at and then to draft in greater detail one by one various matters that present themselves. I, therefore, gratefully welcome the opportunity of this meeting with the Senate before any complete report is presented.

MORE ACCOMMODATION WANTED.

The first essential point to notice was that if the proposals for developing the work of the University as an institution for teaching and for research as well as for examining were to be carried out some further accommodation for its work should be provided, and that there should be no delay in dealing with the question of providing that accommodation. I, therefore, prepared the detailed memorandum which has been circulated. Had there been no University buildings in Bombay, or if the existing buildings had been of an entirely unsatisfactory character the question of removing to an entirely new site might have been seriously entertained. Under existing conditions such an idea appears impracticable. The University cannot be advised to give up its library and its hall, and even if the new Science Institute would have not been placed near I do not think such a change as a complete removal could have been advised. So the erection of that building it is impossible to contemplate. The new building is required now and the matter is urgent. The new Professors want a place to work properly. The Library should be reserved solely for its original purpose. The Registrar and his staff require suitable offices. A meeting place for the committees and members of the teaching staff of the colleges, especially for those who come from a distance in connection with University work, is most desirable. All this might be provided without serious encroachment on the open space adjoining the Library. Since the question was first raised it has been suggested that it is not impossible that the Secretariat and the adjoining land might be devoted to purposes connected with the University. A stranger might have hesitated to make such a suggestion. But when it is definitely put forward by the responsible authority of the Vice-Chancellor in his evidence before the Development Committee, and apparently not received with disfavour by the Committee, it seems not only "consummation devoutly to be wished" but a matter "within the sphere of practical politics."

If this idea is adopted it would make the site from the University point of view not only the best in all the circumstances of the case, but a singularly fine one. Of course any such proposal would take a long time to carry into effect, but meanwhile the new developments of the University work would proceed in a satisfactory way if the comparatively small new building now suggested is erected at once. Another erection would not in any way interfere with or be rendered unnecessary by the execution of the larger scheme indicated. I have dealt with this matter in detail in the memoranda which is before you and need not say more with regard to it at present, except that it appears to be an essential first stage if progress is to be made on the lines already approved.

REAL UNIVERSITY CENTRE.

The next point to notice was the mode of carrying out the proposals already approved with regard to additions of the staff of the University, as a body for promoting teaching and research. However, important other matters may be, it must never be forgotten that the first and paramount duty of a true University is the training of those who are able to procure more advanced study after the time of leaving school. It has to train up a supply of persons fitted to serve in Church and State, using those terms in the widest sense, including servants of the State those who will contribute to the material welfare of the State, its orderly government and sound administration, and the administrators of the law and the members of the learned profession, but also those who take part in managing and promoting its industries, its agriculture and manufacture, its constructive works and commerce, and as servants of the church all those whose duty will be after the University to the purely intellectual and spiritual side of life. At present the main work of imparting knowledge and of training mind and character is carried on in various colleges and this will continue to be the case. Objection is sometimes raised to the system of federation and affiliation, but it is the existing system here and has some advantages in the varied types of colleges and in the direct personal influence of the sympathetic teacher and the close relationship of student and instructor in the light of a residential college. Some of the present universities have a collegiate system Oxford and Cambridge for example would lose much of their best influence if the collegiate systems were non-existent. Balliol and Magdalen and Mansfield are different in type but all contribute to a true university life. In this connection I may note that the question has been raised whether the time has not yet come of the establishment of separate teaching Universities in two or three centres in the Presidency outside Bombay. I am clearly of opinion that the time has not yet come for any such radical change to be adopted. I believe the true policy is that on which the University has already embarked of making a real university centre in Bombay, with the proper University Library, suitable rooms for conducting University work and a centre of meeting for its members and providing here really for advanced post graduate study and research. This will set an example in the standard of what the true university ideal should be. At the same time every encouragement should be given to existing colleges to continue their work and develop on the lines and in subject for which each is best adapted.

RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE.

I propose in my final report to make some suggestions in detail as to inspection of

colleges and their relation to the central body. Secondly, a university must devote its attention to research, making additions to human knowledge associated with the work of those who can help each other in all the branches of work where the experiment can guide the younger and the young can stimulate the older men is likely to be most productive. Investigation is essential in true University life. It is this which will prevent a University and its colleges from stagnation. Save them from merely teaching stereotyped phrases and becoming a deadening instead of vitalising influence on the progress of thought. This branch of the University work will, I trust under the new proposal, be fully recognised in Bombay. The colleges are not to be discouraged from undertaking research. Teaching, at least advanced teaching, and research go together. One aids the other. Thirdly, the University should exercise an influence on the whole community in which it is placed, on those who are not actually members of it as well as those who are. It must help to inspire a more genuine interest in intellectual pursuits in learning and in science avail itself of the knowledge of those outside its teaching staff and even its graduate body who can contribute to the advancement of learning and science. It should also exercise its influence on schools promoting a feeling of solidarity among teachers, removing the inferior stages of education are of at least equal importance with the latter. In this connection there is a practical matter that demands at the earliest possible date the earnest attention of the University authorities. I refer to the relation of the University to the secondary schools and the condition under which students are to be admitted to colleges. This question has become more urgent than ever owing to the very large number of candidates who have passed the Matriculation examination. The present position is unsatisfactory in three ways.

I. The absence of direct communication with the University of those who have the conduct of the secondary schools.

II. The varying standard of the Matriculation examination itself and in some respects the inadequacy of the standard required.

III. The existence side by side of two examinations one the Matriculation examination—recognised for admission to college and University course and not by Government and the other recognised by Government and not by the University.

QUESTION OF ALTERATIONS.

Since my return to Bombay I have prepared a Memorandum on this subject which I hope will be considered by the University at an early date.

Lastly comes the duty to which hitherto the attention of the University has been mainly directed of testing the knowledge and training given, of conferred degree and other credentials of attainment which will guide those who have appointments to make and of stimulating the efforts and directing the course of the students' studies by the honours and prizes awarded. It may be the least important but it is still a very important part of the work of a University. Too much attention may have been paid in the past to examinations and examination results but I believe that they are still necessary and may serve a useful purpose. In dealing practically with University courses and regulations, it is impossible to separate the consideration of the questions of teaching and examination, one affects the other too intimately. On these matters I may briefly state the lines of the suggestions I desire to make.

Sir Alfred, here, briefly made a few suggestions and then went on to say: I have also prepared special memoranda on subjects of Law School and Faculty which are already before the Senate and on the newly established College of Commerce and Degrees in that subject.

That with regard to law, changes I have ventured to suggest as regards the Law School may appear very small and there ought to be no difficulty in carrying them out—that I venture they should make enormous difference of efficiency of school which is now being carried on under the conditions which are far from being satisfactory.

As regards medicine, I propose to make some practical suggestions in my final report. The question of instituting a separate faculty for science will require consideration. The foundation of a new college of science in Bombay and the important developments which are going on in Ahmedabad and other places will completely alter the position as regards higher scientific instruction in this University.

With regard to arts, the largest and most important Faculty, much still remains in view of the fact that changes have so recently been made in the curriculum and regulations, which have been fully discussed, I do not think it desirable to suggest any important modification at present. I cannot let this opportunity pass without alluding to subjects which appear to be of permanent importance in India. I refer, first, to the question of research into the causes and character of disease, especially those known as tropical diseases, and of studying the best means for the prevention of disease and, secondly, to the promotion of agriculture by investigation and by spreading knowledge of the best agricultural methods as widely as possible. Day after day in our churches in England we pray for deliverance from plague, pestilence and famine, but although we have our special difficulties and troubles to contend with in the West, I doubt whether we recognise the full significance of those words until we come to the East. The dark cloud of disease, actual and threatened, is ever hanging over the country. I believe that here and now in Bombay there is a unique opportunity of doing something really effective in the matter and that there is nothing more likely to produce results of real benefit both to India and other countries and to add to the reputation of the city and the University than the establishment of a great school of research on tropical disease and of preventive medicine in Bombay. The position of the city is singularly favourable for this and the material for investigation is importunately embellished.

The nucleus of such a school already exists at Parel. You have five hospitals and a great medical school for the treatment of disease, and for investigating the best methods for the cure of disease and for training the medical practitioner, but there is a special field for advance research on special subjects and for the study of preventive medicine by those who have already qualified as medical men. I believe that the University can exercise a great and useful influence in regard to this matter, and I have ventured accordingly to prepare a short memorandum about it for submission to the University trusting that earnest support will be given to those who will have to frame and work out a scheme for dealing with the matter.

With regard to agriculture, I can only say now that the work going on in the college at Poona has already proved its value and it is to be hoped that the examination set will be followed subject to such modifications as may be necessary to suit local conditions in other places. The prosperity, indeed the very life of India, depends more on agriculture than anything else, and it is being said that he who can help to make two blades of grass grow where one only grew before is the greatest benefactor. It is encouraging to feel that in this matter every useful forward movement appears sure to have the warmest support from Government.

No true friend of the University would attempt to conceal the fact that there is much to be done, many difficulties to be faced before its position can be regarded as entirely satisfactory. But I cannot help saying how entirely I concur in the hopeful account which characterised the memorable address of the Vice-Chancellor last week. And in what he said with regard to the general policy of the University, and the spirit by which it should be inspired. The essential conditions of success do exist here. I may sum them up as: (1) A real desire amongst the students and their parents for higher education. I have heard of many cases of the great sacrifices made by families and by the students to secure it. There is a real popular interest in the subject. (2) Among the wealthier members of a community there is a generous disposition proved by such gifts as those which provide your hall and library, and more recently for the new building in connection with the College of Science, for the important recent extensions at Ahmedabad to refer to a few only of such benefactions. (3) We have a Government which is really anxious for educational progress on sound lines. (4) We have earnest teachers both Indian and English in the colleges of the University and although opinions may differ on many subjects the affairs of the University are in the hands of those who really care for its welfare and are ready to devote time and thought to promoting it. Where such conditions exist there is every ground for encouragement and for hope in its future.

May I in conclusion say just one word of personal reference and say that although at a distance I shall watch the development of the University with keen interest and I shall be glad if there is any way in which I can ever be of any assistance to it, that the pleasure with which one sees the advance of a good cause will in my case have an added zest from the recollections of the kindness and cordiality of my reception here, and that I shall always regard it as a high privilege to have had the opportunity of being associated for a short time with those who are working together for the good of India.

NEW FELLOWS NOMINATED.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the Bombay University is pleased to renominate the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office, viz. the 20th May, 1914, and to appoint the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University:

Mr. S. M. Bharucha, B.A., vice Mr. Talbhai D. Bharda, B.A., whose term of office expired on the 23rd February, 1914. Mr. O. V. Muller, M.A., (Cantab.), vice Reverend W. G. Robertson, M.A., B.D., whose term of office will expire on the 23rd May, 1914.

FODDER CONCESSION RATES IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

In March 1913, the Government of India, in view of the shortage of fodder in the Bijapur District, sanctioned concession rates for consignments of grass to stations between Indri Road and Alandi on the Maratha Railway, irrespective of the station of origin. As there is a shortage of fodder crops this season also in a large portion of the Bijapur District, the Government of India, have now sanctioned the retention till August next of the fodder concessions then granted. Similar concessions for the benefit of the Sholapur and Satara Districts have recently been notified.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

Yesterday afternoon the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended a farewell garden party to the Commander-in-Chief given by Indian gentlemen in Kudsia Bag.

Colonel and Mrs. Thesiger and the Hon. Mr. Charles Bruce dined at Viceroyal Lodge last night.

The Viceroy this morning held a meeting of the Executive Council.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady O'Dwyer, Colonel Bayley and Captain Harvey arrived at Viceroyal Lodge this afternoon as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

The final general official memorandum on Indian and Burma rice crop for the current season published to-day shows the total estimated output 2 per cent. less than last year. The Bengal output is 11 per cent. down. Madras output 3 per cent. down, and the Burma output 51 per cent. down. There decreases, however, are nearly balanced by the increase in the Behar and Orissa output which is 36 per cent. above last year.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY. APPOINTMENT OF GRADUATE LECTURERS.

ELIGIBILITY OF STUDENTS FOR AWARDS.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday evening in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Vice-Chancellor Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton presiding, when besides the disposal of several matters the Senate appointed professors for post-graduate studies.

The first business before the meeting was the recognition of the Government College of Commerce, Bombay. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, in accordance with a previous notice, as recommended by the Syndicate, moved "That the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, be affiliated in the Faculty of Arts provisionally for the year 1914 for the purposes of the Intermediate Examination in Commerce with retrospective effect from the 22nd October 1913, on the condition that the number of students during the year is limited to 125."

Mr. Setalvad said that it was a matter of satisfaction that the College of Commerce had now started. Work was provisionally started on the 22nd October 1913, and their resolution was to give retrospective effect from that date because under the law various preliminaries had to be gone through; a Committee of Inspection was appointed and some time was spent and that was why the syndicate asked them to give retrospective effect. The condition of 125 students was adopted on the recommendation of the Committee, who reported that there was accommodation for that number only and the recognition was granted on that condition.

Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The Senate next considered the proposal of altering the dates of the annual Convocation of the Senate, of the annual Convocation, of the month by which a candidate for matriculation should complete his sixteen years of age, etc., necessitated by the change of terms in the Faculty.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. R. Scott, it was resolved to hold the annual meeting of the Senate on the 22nd January, and the annual Convocation on the third Tuesday in August and with regard to matriculation examination, the month of August was substituted for the month of December, an amendment moved by Mr. K. S. Aiyar for holding the annual Convocation in the month of November having been defeated by a large majority.

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

The appointment of University lecturers was the next item on the Agenda. Dr. H. H. Mann moved "that the Senate approve of the recommendation to appoint the following gentlemen as University lecturers:—History.—Prof. G. Anderson, M.A., English Constitutional History; Prof. O. V. Muller, M.A., Politics; the Rev. A. Vaeth, S.J., Modern European History. Philosophy.—Prof. G. C. Bhat, M.A., Kant, Hegel and Spencer; Prof. R. Marrs, M.A., a portion of Ancient Philosophy; Prof. A. R. Wadia, M.A., Psychology. Economics.—The Rev. C. Flink, S.J., Exchange and Public Finance; Prof. J. C. Coyaji, B.A., L.L.B., (or failing Professor Coyaji), Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Production, Consumption, Value, Distribution; Mr. M. R. Subhedar, B.Sc., (London), Indian Economics.

Sanskrit.—Prof. V. S. Ghatge, M.A., (Honorary), Rigveda; Prof. H. M. Bhadkamkar, B.A., (Honorary), Nirukta; Prof. A. B. Dhruva, M.A., L.L.B., Vedanta, Brahma Sutras with Sankaracharya's Commentary; Mr. Irach Jehangir Sorabji, B.A., (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Wurzberg), Comparative Philology. Persian.—Prof. Shaikh A. K. Sarifraz, M.A., History of Persian Literature; Prof. Mahammad Abbas, M.A., Sufism; Prof. M. Ahmed, M.A., Prose Texts prescribed for the M.A. course of 1915.

In support of his proposition, Dr. Mann said that this was really a part of a large scheme of the University Development. The Senate had sanctioned large expenditures for the library, for the appointment of readers, for providing additional buildings for the purposes of the University and they had also sanctioned expenditure for the appointment of professors. All this involved money but it had been decided to proceed step by step and the first one was to provide University lecturers. He had, therefore, great pleasure in proposing the names of those professors who were secured to be the first University lecturers for post-graduate studies.

After dwelling on the advantages of the middle course adopted by the Committee in this matter, Dr. Mann said that it would be a great disappointment if in future these lectures were not delivered in other centres. The names of the lecturers would command their confidence and as Chairman of the Committee he was very much pleased to see the response to the invitation of the Syndicate to lecture to the University, especially when they had been told that there would be a difficulty in getting lecturers for the remuneration they had offered and on behalf of the Committee he thanked those gentlemen for their ready response to the Committee's invitation. He also thanked Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar for the advice he had given in these matters. He felt that if the scheme they were now trying to carry out was a success, a similar list would be placed before them next year and he hoped that that list would be of gentlemen of as high merits as or still higher merits than the

present ones. He hoped and believed that their standard would not go down but would be even higher and this scheme which was inaugurated as an experiment might lead to the development of post-graduate tuition far in excess of that they might hope. Mr. K. Natrajan deplored the fact that the list did not contain any lecturer for Indian History.

GREAT EVENT.

Dr. J. J. Mody considered the day as a great event in the history of the University and he congratulated the Vice-Chancellor that a forward step had been taken during his period of office. He hoped that the lectures would not be confined to the M.A. students but would be kept open for all graduates.

Mr. W. G. Velinkar expressed a hope that this course would be watched to enable them to see what was lacking and that annual reports in that connection would be placed before them.

In reply, Dr. Mann said that the lectures would be open to all graduates and that they would be watched and special precautions taken to see if any modifications were necessary. With regard to Indian History, he regretted very much to say that that was the only subject in which in spite of repeated requests they did not get an able lecturer but he hoped that they would get one next year and added that this list did not exhaust all the branches of studies.

UNIVERSITY AWARDS.

Dr. H. H. Mann next moved as recommended by the Syndicate "that when a candidate does not appear for any University examination on the earliest possible date after passing the next preceding examination as required in the University regulations he be considered ineligible for any University scholarship, medal or prize to be awarded on the result of that examination."

Dr. Mann said that this proposition owed its origin chiefly to Principal Paranjyoti and it was based on the principle that it was unfair to award their prizes to one who had taken more time in attaining a high standard than another student who had taken less time in doing so.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad pointed out that this principle would not apply to cases where a student would not be able to continue his studies for some time for want of means and who rejoined after serving for some time. He had known of several cases of that character and he believed that this question was not considered when the words "on the earliest possible date after passing the next preceding examination," were put in the resolution. The principle would not equally apply, he said, to cases where a student was ordered on medical advice to give up studies for a year. He therefore moved that the matter be referred to the syndicate for reconsideration.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, in seconding the amendment, said that those who came in contact with Indian students must be familiar with the fact mentioned by Mr. Setalvad and several cases had come in his observation that able and deserving students were unable to continue their studies for want of means and that they rejoined when they had earned sufficient funds. That was a class which ought to have their utmost sympathy and highest respect.

After some further discussion, Dr. Mann accepted Mr. Setalvad's amendment and the matter was referred back to the Syndicate for reconsideration.

The Senate then adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

Captain Wilkins, No. 82 Company, R.G.A., is appointed instructor in Gunnery, Bombay vice Captain Griminton appointed Supernumerary Captain, R.G.A. Quetta. Lieut.-Colonel Walker, 62nd Punjab, has been selected to succeed as Commandant, 84th Punjab, in April next. Major Chatterton, 66th Punjab, succeeds as Commandant of that Regiment in May next.

On arrival in India for a tour of duty the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are attached to Corps of Sappers and Miners as follows:—Lieut. H. W. R. Hamilton to 1st Sappers and Miners Roorkee; Lieuts. Drew, Papolon and Mathews to 2nd Sappers and Miners Bangalore; Lieuts. Fitzmaurice, Buchanan and Crawford to 3rd Sappers and Miners at Kirkee. Lieut. Cookson 21st Punjab is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and posted to the Meerut Division. Major K. Nangla, 88th Infantry, is appointed 2nd in Command of that Regiment. Lieut. Graham, Border Regiment, has been selected for the adjutancy of the Mouline Volunteer Rifles vacant in April next.

SIMLA, Feb. 25.

The following is a list arranged in the regimental order of officers who recently graduated at the Staff College, Quetta:—Captains, Potter, (Royal Field Artillery); Marindin, (Royal Garrison Artillery); Barnes, (Royal Engineers); Hibbert, (Royal West Kent Regiment); Osborne, (Middlesex Regiment); Jervis, (Royal Munster Fusiliers); Fetherstonhaugh, (8th Cavalry); Chambers, (10th Lancers); Marchant, (29th Lancers); Rogers, (11th Rajputs); Drew, (23rd Pioneers); Buchanan, (35th Sikhs); Orton, (39th Garhwal Rifles); Shuttleworth, (45th Sikhs); Robinson, (46th Punjab); Milward, (53rd Sikhs); Bennett, (66th Punjab); Wyatt, (106th Pioneers); Rind, (12th Baluchistan Infantry); Bannatyne, (128th Pioneers); Sherlock, (6th Gurkha Rifles); Bithell, (7th Gurkha Rifles); Coleridge, (8th Gurkha Rifles) and Blamey, (Australian Military Forces).

Col. R. S. F. Henderson, British Service, has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services 4th (Quetta) Division with effect from the 6th March 1914.

Captain A. G. Jones, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Staff Surgeon at Rawalpindi, temporarily. The following officers have been appointed specialists in the subject and divisions noted against them:—Captain A. T. Frost, Dermatology, 6th (Poona) Division; Lieutenant T. A. Weston, Advanced Operative Surgery, 8th (Lucknow) Division; Lieutenant T. F. Osmond, Dermatology, 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Captain F. C. Lambert, R.A.M.C., has been appointed a specialist in advanced operative surgery in 6th (Poona) Division with effect from the 5th February 1914.

G. Wilson, Mr J. Mander, Mr. Macdewan,
Col W L and Mrs; Hadren, Mr J W.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

KARSON PURSHOTTAM v. JADAVJI DEOKARAN AND OTHERS.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for the appointment of a Receiver and for an interim injunction against the fifth defendant from carrying on the business of the firm of Devkarani Gangji.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion of 18th February.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Jardine appeared for the second defendant. Mr. Captain appeared for the fourth defendant. The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the fifth defendant.

Briefly the facts are that the plaintiff filed this suit against the defendants for the winding up of partnership business and for the ascertainment of accounts. In about 1879 one Devkarani Gangji was carrying on business in oil under the name and style of Devkarani Gangji and Co. Immediately after, Devkarani Gangji died leaving a will whereby his widow Laxmibai was appointed an executrix. Laxmibai as such executrix, continued the business of the firm and admitted partners in the firm. In 1889 the present plaintiff was admitted as a partner. There were some changes among the partners in 1892. The shares of the partners in the partnership business were as follows:—Laxmibai had As 3½ in a rupee; the first and second defendants respectively had As. 4½ in a rupee; the plaintiff had As. 3½ in a rupee. Laxmibai through her son remained in possession of the partnership property. The plaintiff went to pilgrimage and on his return found the fifth defendant in possession of the shop. Laxmibai had died on 8th Feb. 1914. The partnership made up their minds to dissolve the partnership and for that purpose accounts were adjusted upto October, 1912. The fifth defendant contended that the partners were admitted in the firm by his father Devkarani, on the understanding that certain share was to be given to them from the profits of the business.

NO "LOCUS STANDI."

He further contended that nothing was to be given to the partners on dissolution on account of the sale of the "goodwill" of the business. The plaintiff, the first, second and fourth defendants contended on the other hand that they had a share in the profits obtained by the sale of the "goodwill." Mr. Jinnah for the plaintiff objected to the fifth defendant's carrying on the business, on the ground that he was an outsider who had nothing to do with the business. The fifth defendant, he said, had no locus standi. There was no partnership deed in writing. All the other partners, he submitted, also denied that only profits were to be given to them.

The Advocate-General for the fifth defendant submitted that his client was really the owner of the firm. As such he was recovering assets. He was perfectly willing to be appointed Receiver by giving any security his Lordship would fix. The partnership business had really come to his client as his share on a partition between him and his brother (the first defendant), of his father's property. The interests of the business hence belonged to him and the other partners were merely entitled to profits. They had absolutely nothing to do with the goodwill of the shop. He submitted, therefore, that his client should be allowed to continue the business. Mr. Davar for the first defendant objected to the fifth defendant continuing the business. His client was a partner and he submitted that he should be appointed a receiver.

Mr. Captain for the fourth defendant supported Mr. Jinnah's application for the appointment of another receiver. Ultimately his Lordship passed an order that the fifth defendant was to continue the business, on the understanding that he deposited a sum of Rs. 50,000 as security within 3 weeks' time. Costs were made costs in the cause. If no security was furnished, motion to be revived.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for first defendant:—Dhanjisha and Bativala.

Solicitors for second defendant:—Raghavayya and Nagindas.

Solicitors for fourth defendant:—Rustomji and Co.

Solicitors for fifth defendant:—Mulla and Mulla.

EXTENSION OF HARBOUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN RE GOVERNMENT v. ISMAIL ABDUL KARIM SAURANG AND OTHERS.

This was a reference to the Court from the Collector of Bombay in respect of the acquisition of three plots of land at Mazagon by the Government for the extension of the Harbour Branch Railway.

The Collector awarded a sum of Rs. 5,942-3-6 as compensation for the land in question. There was no dispute as to the award made by the Collector; but as the parties entitled to it did not come to any arrangement as to the apportionment of the money, the Collector referred the matter to the Court.

Briefly the facts are that one Mahomed Husein died in 1904 intestate leaving him surviving his widow Begumbibi and his bro-

R. V. P. MADHAVA RAO, C. I. E.



THE NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

ther as the only heirs. He was the owner of the plots of land for which award had been made by the collector. Abdul Husein (the brother) obtained Letters of Administration to his estate. The present claimants to this compensation money were the seven heirs of Abdul Husein Sarang and Begumbibi, the widow of Mahomed Husein. Begumbibi claimed the whole amount of Rs. 5,942-3-6 as belonging to the estate of her deceased husband. The claimants one to seven, who became heirs of Abdul Husein after his death, claimed that they were entitled to three-fourths of the compensation money and Begumbibi to one-fourth of it according to the Mahomedan Law. When the matter came before his Lordship for argument, it appeared that parties (viz., claimants 1 to 7 and Begumbibi), had come to a settlement. It was agreed between the claimants, that out of the compensation money Begumbibi was to get Rs. 1,030 in respect of her full share in the estate of her deceased husband. The balance to be paid to claimants 1 to 7 according to their respective rights as the heirs of Abdul Husein Sarang. On the payment of Rs. 1,030 Begumbibi should give a release that she had no further claim against claimants 1 to 7.

His Lordship passed a decree in accordance with the above terms.

Mr. B. J. Wadia and Mr. H. A. Vakil appeared for claimants 1 to 7.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for Begumbibi.

Solicitors for claimants 1 to 7:—Ardesir Hormusji Dinsha and Co.

Solicitors for Begumbibi:—Mr. D. J. Mantri.

MINOR WIDOW'S CLAIM FOR HER PROPERTY.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KHATIBABAI v. ISMAIL HAJI MOOSA AND OTHERS.

This was the hearing of a notice of motion for a receiver of property in suit, and for restraining the defendants from intermeddling with the property.

The plaintiff is the minor widow of one Ebrahim Ahmad Hassam. During the lifetime of her husband she was possessed of jewellery and ornaments worth Rs. 6,000, wearing apparel worth Rs. 10,000 and cash to the extent of Rs. 5,000. She was also possessed of a carriage and horses presented to her by her husband. Her husband died on the 1st November, 1913. Immediately upon her husband's death the plaintiff alleges that the 1st and 2nd defendants came to her house, persuaded her to part with the keys of the safe, cupboards etc., and carried off all the property contained in them and also removed the carriage and two horses from the stable and placed them in the Wellington Mews. Thereafter the property had gone into the 3rd defendant's possession. The plaintiff said that such removal by the defendants was wrongful and sued to recover the property. The story put forward by the plaintiff was supported by the affidavit of the plaintiff's landlady, a Parsi lady, and the plaintiff's brother who were present at the time.

The first two defendants were brothers-in-law of the plaintiff's husband. They said that they were telephoned for to the plaintiff's house at Colaba Reclamation when Ebrahim was in a dying condition. When they went there Ebrahim was dead. As near relations they arranged the removal of the corpse to the family house at Rangari Hobolla for the funeral. As the plaintiff was accompanying them there and the house was to be closed they only removed the valuables from the house and handed them over to Aishabai, the plaintiff's mother-in-law, who was the head of the family. They said that they had done nothing wrong and the plaintiff's remedy was to get whatever her property was from Aishabai. The cash was only worth Rs. 535 and the ornaments were worth Rs. 1,200 only.

The third defendant denied having anything to do with the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the first and second defendants.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the third defendant.

His Lordship dismissed the notice motion as against the third defendant with costs. As regards the other defendants his Lordship did not consider the appointment of a receiver necessary.

costs of motion as regards these defendants were reserved. The next friend of the minor plaintiff was ordered to pay personally the costs of the third defendant.

Attorney for the plaintiff: M. B. Chothia.

Attorneys for the defendants: Mulla and Mulla and Smetham, Byrne and Co.

THREATENED SALE OF PROPERTY.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

NAGARIDAS LALDAS SHROFF AND OTHERS v. RUTTOJJI PESTONJI OOMRIGAR AND OTHERS.

This was a motion for the appointment of a receiver of the estate of one Ebrahim Haji Ahmad and for the stay of suit No. 31 of 1914.

The facts which gave rise to the present suit were as follows:—One Haji Ahmad Hassam, a Halai Memon died in Bombay on 29th January, 1913. He left property worth approximately Rs. 25 lakhs. He left surviving him his widow Aishabai, four sons and eight daughters. Prior to his death the deceased had made a will by which he had appointed his wife Aishabai and one Yusuf Haji Ismail executrix and executor respectively. Probate of the will had been granted to Aishabai and the property of the deceased was in her possession. After Haji Ahmad's death one of his sons Ebrahim borrowed large sums of money totalling Rs. 70,000 on the mortgage of his right title and interest in his father's estate. The first defendants R. P. Oomrigar and Co., were the mortgagees of Ebrahim's share. Ebrahim also borrowed other small sums on promissory notes. These aggregated Rs. 25,000 and the three plaintiffs were some of the unsecured creditors of Ebrahim. Ebrahim died intestate on the 1st November 1913. On his death the 1st defendants, whose mortgage money did not fall due till the 28th March, 1914, threatened to sell Ebrahim's right title and interest in his share in his father's property, for non-payment of interest under the mortgage. The unsecured creditors felt that a forced sale would only result in the realization of a small price and their interests might suffer. The plaintiffs therefore filed the present suit for the administration of Ebrahim's estate and for restraining the first defendants from proceeding with the threatened sale of Ebrahim's share in their father's property. The other defendants to the suit were Aishabai, the executrix of Haji Ahmad Hassam's will, and all the heirs of Ebrahim. Ebrahim's share in his father's estate would according to Mahomedan Law be 7-64th and would amount roughly to two lakhs and a half rupees when realized. The plaintiffs now moved for a receiver to take charge of Ebrahim's estate pending disposal of this suit.

AN UNNECESSARY SUIT.

After the filing of the present suit, one Khatizabai, the widow of Ebrahim Ahmad Hassam, a minor and the 3rd defendant in the present suit had by her father as next friend, filed another suit, being suit No. 31 of 1914, mainly for the administration of Ebrahim's estate and also for maintenance. The plaintiffs now moved for a stay of suit 31 of 1914 on the ground that it was unnecessary and was filed only to create costs.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Davar appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for defendants 2, 3 and 5 and 7 to 14.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the third defendant.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants.

Mr. Wadia said that a receiver was absolutely necessary to safeguard the interests of everybody. There was considerable property to be realized and there were debts to be paid off. The receiver could also pay off the first defendant by raising monies from elsewhere. It was only the third defendant who was opposing. The suit filed by the plaintiff was absolutely unnecessary.

Mr. Inverarity supported Mr. Wadia and pointed out that heirs interested in 4th of the estate were desirous of a receiver. The third defendant's share in Ebrahim's Estate was only 1th.

Mr. Setalvad said he did not object to a receiver. His client had been compelled to file suit No. 31 of 1914 as defendants thirteen

to fifteen were not parties to the present suit and those persons had inter-meddled with the estate. The plaintiff's suit, as originally filed was also defective in as much as all the heirs of Ebrahim had not been made parties. He also asked for interim maintenance for his client at the rate of Rs. 100, a month.

His Lordship appointed Mr. R. D. Setalva receiver of Ebrahim Ahmad Hassam's estate with the necessary powers. His Lordship also ordered the receiver to pay Rs. 100 a month as interim maintenance. Costs of this part of the motion were made costs in the cause. His Lordship characterized suit, No. 31 of 1914 an attorney's suit and ordered it to be stayed. Costs on that part of the motion were reserved.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Khanderao, Laud and Mehta.

Attorneys for the defendants: Smetham Byrne and Co.; Shamrao, Minocher and Hirani; M. B. Chothia, and Mulla and Mulla.

SUIT TO REALISE MORTGAGE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

AHMEDBHAY HABIBBHAY v. SOUTH INDIAN AND MYSORE MANUFACTURING CO., AND NADIRSHAW H. BELGAMWALLA.

This was a motion for the appointment of a receiver and manager of the properties in suit.

The first defendants are the owners of the Belgamwalla Pressing Factory at Dawengiri in Mysore and of the Alexander Press at Hubli in Dharwar; and the second defendant was Managing Agent of the first defendant on the 20th Dec. 1911. The plaintiff advanced Rs. 90,000 to the first defendants on the security of the mortgage of the two factories. The second defendant guaranteed repayment of the advance and assigned to the plaintiff all commissions and emoluments due to him. The money was repayable by the 20th December, 1913, but had not been repaid, the interest had fallen into arrears. The plaintiff now sued to realise his mortgage and applied to the Court for a receiver of the properties and of the commission.

Mr. Raikes appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar appeared for the defendants.

By consent Mr. Cohen was appointed receiver and manager to work the factory with the necessary powers.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Unwalla, Perwezshah and Papa.

(For other Legal News see page 12.)

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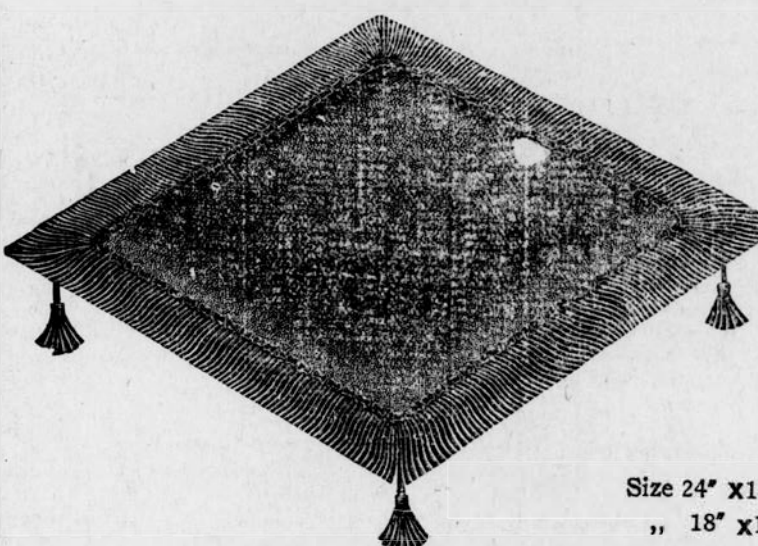
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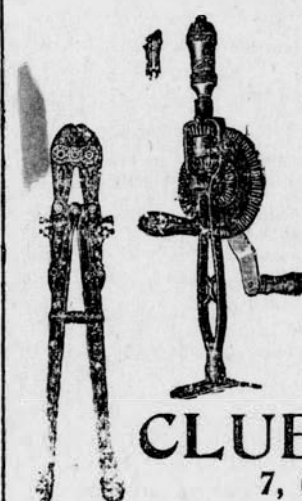


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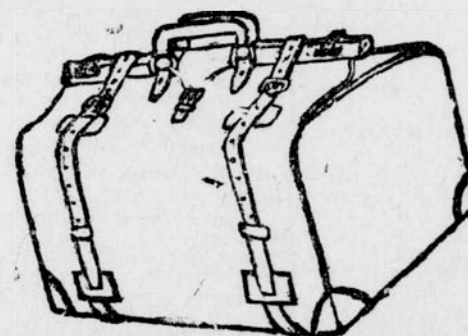
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HIGH COURT.

(Continued from page 11.)

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

VARYING THE TERMS OF A REGISTERED AGREEMENT.

VALUE OF A PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

NARAYAN BALKRISHNA CHAVATTE v. MALIK ISUF THAKUR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Dixit, District Judge of Thana, who reserved the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Panwell.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The plaintiff in this case is a salt merchant at Uran and the defendant owns large salt pans at the same place. In the year 1907 the defendant gave on lease to the plaintiff his salt pans called "Shimpacha Agar" for a period of five years. While this old lease was subsisting the plaintiff took the Agar for a further period of eight years by passing the registered agreement, dated 12th August 1910 on agreeing to pay the plaintiff Rs. 4,000 in advance. One of the conditions of the lease was that the defendant should give his consent to the application which the plaintiff might make to the Collector of Salt Revenue for the purpose of obtaining necessary permission for making new kends in the Agar. The defendant refused to give the necessary consent and hence the cause of action arose in December, 1910, and July 1911. The plaintiff, therefore, brought this suit for a declaration that he has a right to use the said Agar from 1st July 1912 to 30th June, 1920 and to make new kends and necessary improvements in it according to the terms of the agreement, dated August 1910; for an injunction to the defendant to transfer the said Agar to his name before the said period; to give his consent to the making of the new kends and to do such things as are necessary to be done by him for the proper enjoyment of the said Agar and for damages of Rs. 400 caused by the defendant's failure to give consent to his making new kends with costs.

The defendant replied that it was first agreed on the 23rd April, 1910, that the plaintiff should pay him amounts up to Rs. 4,000 as he would require and should then pass the rent note; that accordingly he gave him Rs. 1,000 up to 20th May, 1910; that on that day when he demanded the balance for the marriage of his grandson, the plaintiff taking advantage of his needy condition obtained from him the agreement to pay interest at 12 per cent. on the whole amount Rs. 4,000 for two years and paid him Rs. 700; that besides that amount he got Rs. 300 and 700 and Rs. 1,300 were due when the agreement deed was passed; that the plaintiff paid Rs. 340, and he kept the balance 960 for interest; that on account of this fraudulent conduct of his the deed is void; that the plaintiff is not entitled to damages and injunction; that if the contract be valid, he must get Rs. 960 not paid to him.

The important point involved in the case was, the registered lease having contained no reference to the payment of interest, whether evidence of any previous agreement which would vary the terms of the registered agreement could be entertained under section 92 of the Evidence Act. It was contended for the plaintiff that what sec. 92 of Evidence Act prevents is the admission of oral evidence, and that the plaintiff is entitled to show by documentary evidence, that is by the entries in the account books, that there was the previous agreement to pay interest and it was not mentioned in the deed only because the defendant said that it was not necessary to do so.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The Subordinate Judge at Panwell held that registered deed must be taken to be the final settlement between the parties and no previous agreement which goes to vary its terms can be held to be admissible. Under the deed the plaintiff did not fulfil his part of the contract and he must do that before he can call upon the opposite party to do his part of it. He, therefore, decreed that plaintiff to pay to the defendant Rs. 960 with interest for two years before he could claim specific performance.

Against this decision of the Subordinate Court, both the parties appealed to the District Court. The plaintiff appealed so far as the payment of the sum of Rs. 960 was concerned and the defendant appealed against the decree granting specific performance. The District Judge, Mr. Dikshit, held that defendant clearly acknowledged in the registered lease the receipt of the whole of the consideration including the sum of Rs. 960 and it was he who wanted to get over this admission and the law did not prevent him from doing so. When that contention was raised, it was open to the plaintiff to prove how this consideration was made up, and the Subordinate Judge was wrong in including evidence on the point. The District Court accordingly modified the decree of the Subordinate Court by omitting the award of Rs. 960 made in favour of the defendant. The defendant's appeal was also dismissed.

Against the decree of the District Judge the defendant appealed to the High Court, and their Lordships in delivering judgment in the case observed that the agreement of 20th May to pay interest was merged in the formal agreement of 12th August and could not be used as evidence of the real terms except in a suit for rectification of the formal agreement. It was also found that the agreement, if read as a whole, showed that the payment in advance of Rs. 4,000 in lump was to be in advance of the operation of the agreement. On these grounds their Lordships reversed the decree of the District Court and restored that of the Subordinate Judge with costs on the respondents.

Mr. Jayakar, instructed by T. G. Relo, appeared for the appellant-defendant. Mr. Coyajee with Mr. Shingne appeared for the respondent-plaintiff.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

433-13—Mirza M. & H. Oosman Adam Patel v. Sorabai widow Jehangir G. & B. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

963-12—Captain & V. Hirji Khetsey & Co. v. The B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. Crawford B. & Co. Part heard.

1167-12—Unwalla P. & P. Ahmed Fakrudin v. Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors. Manecklal and Ty. Patel and Ez. Part heard, 2-5-14.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla Tyeb Abdulla bin Ababakar Bamb v. Ahmed Fakrudin & ors. Un. P. P. Part heard.

25-12—Crawford B. & Co. Edwin Reis & ors. v. Messrs. W. L. Panting & Co. a firm and anr. In person Wadia & Co. Part heard 5-2-14.

560-11—Payne & Co. Mathuradas Kallanj & Co. a firm v. Amratlal Verchand and anr. Shamrao M. & H.

740-13—Jamsetji R. and D. (For a pauper.) Rakhia Sultan v. Sallabhai Ibrahim Little & Co.

88-13—Unwalla P. & P. Gokuldas Dayaram Master v. Jaffer Mahomed Goolam Husein and anr. against 1st Defndt only.

512-12—Jehangir M. and S. Bayabai Widow v. Abdulla Joosub and ors. Raghavya N. & Co.

772-13—Soondardas & Co. Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chundulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P. & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co. Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K. & G. Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavechand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co. Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors. v. The Albert Press Co. Ltd. and anr. Little & Co. Bhaishanker K. & G.

688-13—Soondardas & Co. Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De Almeida Daphary F. & D.

99-13—Smatham B. & Co. Babulbai alias Saraswati v. Dwarabhai widow & ors. D. J. Mantri Khunderao L. & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. and anr. v. Motilal Chundilal Malvi H. M. & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co. Maturadas Gordhandas & ors. v. Ranchordas Kallanj and ors. Ardesir H. & Co. Little & Co. Man. H. M. & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji & Co.

546-10—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai widow & ors. Wadia G. & Co.

1145-12—Mulla and Mulla Pandooji v. Govind Bettani and anr. Bick M. R. & Co.

652-13—Dubash & Co. Nandlal Khushalji v. Bai Nairvahu widow Madh. K. C.

703-13—Crawford B. & Co. Turner Hoar & Co. a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval and anr. Daphary F. & D.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

1219-12—Malvi H. M. & R. Bansidar Lachmiprasad v. Messrs. Jmalprasad Gapaprasad a firm Ard. H. D. & Co.

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

1174-13—Ard. H. D. & Co. Faturabai v. Reppuntai and ors. Little & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1275-12—Smatham B. & Co. Framji Sorabji Ghandy and ors. v. Lukimibai Widow Wadia G. & Co. Part heard.

302-13—Dubash & Co. Sorabai widow v. Ali Mahomed Alankhai Vachha & Co. Part heard 27-1-14.

810-13—Kanu H. & Co. Chandrakant Pandharinath Purshotam & ors. v. Krishnabai widow Purmanand & Co.

68-13—Payne & Co. The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co. of India Ltd. (in Liquidation) v. Goolam Husein Essaji Tajibhai Bick. M. R. & Co.

805-13—Surajmal and Co. Kanji Praggi v. Premji Vallabhdas and ors. Ardesir H. D. & Co. Jehangir M. & S. Madhokji K. & C. Mirza M. & M.

1022-12—Wadia G. & Co. The Eastern Bank Ltd. v. N. Gokaldas & Co. a firm and anr. Payne & Co.

496-13—Payne & Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed & ors. Pestonji R. K. & Co. Crawford B. & Co.

917-13—Patel and Ez. Gajananand Moreshwar v. Vithal Anant and ors. Against 5th defendant only.

286-13—Tayjee D. and Co. Khushalchand Gopaldas a firm v. Kundumull Indermull and ors. Captain and V.

1119-12—Man. H. M. & Co., Rahim Meheralli Meheralli Hamir, Manchershaw and N.

1304-12—Amin and D. Chaganlal Ambaram v. Sha Govind Kercon, Payne and Co.

975-12—Bhimji and Co., Harakhlai widow v. Ludha Lakhamsey, Manecklal and T.

1123-12—Khunderao L. and M. Choonilal Lalchand v. Motilal Raghunathdas, Bhaishanker K. & G.

571-13—Ardesir H. D. and Co., Purshotam Padamsey and anr. v. Bhaiddas Kallandas and anr., Manchershaw and N.

1028-12—Motichand and D. Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v. Chundilal Chotalal and Co. a firm Surajmal and Co., Judah and S. For postponement, Motichand and D. Mulji and Th.

376-12—Raghavaya N. and Co., Nanubhai v. Bhimabai widow and ors. Judah & S.

638-11—Surajmal and Co., Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Jachand and anr. Khunderao L. and M., Jehangir G. and B.

299-13—Jehangir M. and S. Cawasji Nusserwanji Doctor v. Piroshaw Framji Dalal.

208-13—Nadirshaw and D., Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhai Ardesir Poshkhanawalla, Jehangir and S.

239-13—Jehangir M. and S., Valoo Mahomed Hassan v. Abhaje Aboo Panadee, Judah and S.

1116-12—Manecklal and T. Vallabhdas Hari-das v. Dayal Haridas, Madhokji K. and C.

1349-12—Madhokji K. and C., The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H. and Co.

65-13—Jehangir M. & S. Mahomed Bin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Moani & ors. Sunderdas & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M. & S. D. & Co. v. Miss Gool-nar Sunderdas & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G. & Co. The Tricumdass Milk Co. Ltd. v. Mulraj Khatao & ors. Payne & Co. Edg. G. & W. Bick. R. & Co. Daph.

910-13—Madhokji K. & C. Dhanavahu widow v. Vallabhdas Lakshmidas and ors. Jamsetji R. & D. For Postponement.

470—Bhaishanker K. & G. Ramvalabb Har-mukhlai v. Goparam Harmukhlai and anr. Soondardas & Co. Crawford B. & Co.

CREDIT BANK PROSECUTION.

BALANCE-SHEET CASE.

HOW SHARES WERE SUBSCRIBED.

In the Credit Bank balance-sheet case, yesterday, only one witness was examined to prove the amount of the dividend paid out and also that the major portion of the capital was made up of journal entries.

On the case against Jaffer Joosub and N. R. Mistry being called on yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency, Magistrate, Framroze Bapuji Dady Burjor was further examined by Mr. Nicholson. He said that he had made an estimate of the dividend to be paid for the year ending 31st December, 1910. It came to between thirteen and fourteen thousand rupees. He had prepared a fair statement of the dividend in the first dividend book. The exact amount that was paid was Rs. 13,738-1-9. He produced a book showing the dates on which the dividend was paid to each shareholder. Witness had to enter at once in the share application book all the applications made for shares. Money had to be paid with the application and as witness had to give a receipt, he had to be satisfied that monies were paid. For that purpose vouchers were prepared and sent on to him. There were entries showing that monies were paid by transfers. On 28th September 1910, there was an entry with reference to M. C. Dharamsey. In connection with this referring to the day book and ledger, he said that the amount of Rs. 80,000 was credited to the share account and debited to the fixed loan account. The Rs. 80,000 were made up of Rs. 40,000 for allotment and Rs. 40,000 for the first call for 10,000 shares. There was a voucher for that to that effect. He understood from this that monies had been paid by a loan. A second call was never made on the shares. There was an application made for 19,500 shares on the 5th September 1910, by Hassanally Mahomed-bhai. The share application money was paid in cash. Allotment and the first calls on these shares were paid on the 7th November, also in cash. The shares formerly stood in the name of Mahomedbhai Nensey, but subsequently they were registered in the name of Hassanally Mahomedbhai Nensey underwrote 1,20,000 shares under an arrangement and whatever balance remained after some of the shares had been taken up by several people, was registered in the name of his son. The allotment money was credited to Hassanally. On 21st June 1910, there was an entry for 5,000 shares in the name of Fazul Karmali. The application money, Rs. 10,000, received in cash, but Rs. 40,000 for allotment and first calls were paid by a transfer voucher dated 30th September, 1910. On 30th June 1910, Rahim-tulla Mahomedbhai applied for 10,000 shares and the application money was paid by journal entries and not in cash. The amount was debited to suspense account. On 19th October 1910, Rs. 80,000 for allotment and first calls were paid by transfer entries. On 30th August 1910, Ibrahim Tyebji Vagrey applied for 1,800 shares and the application money was paid in cash, but the allotment and first call money was paid by transfer entries on 10th October, 1910. Vithaldas Dharamsey applied on the 15th June 1910, for 4,500 shares and paid the application money in cash. The allotment and first call money on these shares were received by transfer entries on 11th October 1910. On 1st June 1910, Shapurji Sorabji Subedar applied for 2,000 shares. The application money was paid in cash but the allotment and first call money was paid by transfer entries on 28th October 1910. On 24th August 1910, M. C. Dharamsey applied for a further lot of 2,500 shares and paid the application money in cash. On 1st October allotment and first call for these shares were paid by transfer entries. On 3rd November 1910, M. C. Dharamsey again took up 5,000 shares, which were transferred from the name of Dr. Gulam Hussein Patel, who had paid the application money for these shares on 18th February 1910. On 3rd November the allotment and first call money on these shares was paid by transfer entries after the shares were transferred to M. C. Dharamsey.

At this stage, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

GARDEN PARTY TO SIR O'MOORE AND LADY CREAGH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

A largely attended farewell garden party was given in Khudsa Garden to Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh. There was a large and fashionable attendance and among those present were:—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hasting, Members of the Councils and their families and all officials and non-officials present at Delhi. Several leading gentlemen came from the Punjab to take part in the function. The party was a great success for which thanks are due to Sardar Daljit Singh, who acted as secretary.

The hosts were:—Maharaja Ranjit Sinha of Nashipur, Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar, Raja Syed Abu Jafar of Pirpur, Maharaja-Kumar Gopal Saran Narain Singh of Tikari, Captain Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, Raja Kushalpal Singh of Kotla, Sardar Sundar Singh Bahadur Majitha, Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan of Mahmudabad, Sir Fazlulbhyo Currimbhoy, Lieutenant-Colonel Raja Jai Chand, of Lambagraon, Mr. Ramaraya Venkatarama of Pungalla, Raitanath Roy Bahadur, Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sardar Jogendra Singh of Aira, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan, Rao Bahadur, Y. R. Pandit, Mr. Madhu Sudan Das, Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Hazrat-ul-Mulk, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Rai Bahadur Singh, Shifa-ul-Mulk, Hakim Razi-ud-din Bahadur Boota Singh, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Shifa-ul-Mulk, Hakim Razi-ud-Bin Khan, Khan Raza Ali of Multan.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 26th.
S.S. Brownen Williams Port Said Feb. 14
S.S. Annan Maru Takamaru Yokohama Jan. 20
S.S. Purnea Pigeot Port Said Feb. 5
S.S. Tottari Maru Mozes Yokohama Jan. 22

DEPARTURES.

February 26th.
S.S. Aradne Irene 1 Indall Dunkirk & Hull
S.S. Kassara 2 Deane Bureh via Karachi
S.S. Barala 3 Bamber Persian Gulf via
S.S. Kossuth 4 Dinarch Melbourne via
Colombo

The following vessel began to load on Thursday.
Steamer Streteloven for Hull etc.

S. S. Broneven:—The steamer Broneven, 2,707 tons, Captain Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, which port she had left on February 14, with ballast and 1 passenger.

S. S. Annan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer, Annan Maru, 1,870 tons, Captain T. Takamaru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, which port she had left on January 20, with a general cargo.

S. S. Purnea:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Purnea, 2,126 tons, Captain H. G. Piggot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban which port she had left on February 5, with general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tottari Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Tottari Maru, 3,355 tons, Captain A. E. Moses, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, which port she had left on January 22, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kossuth:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Kossuth, 2,334 tons, Captain H. Dinarch, sailed yesterday for Melbourne via Colombo, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Caledonia with the Homeward mails of the 21st inst. arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th inst.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Macedonia with the outward mails of the 20th inst. passed Suez at 3-30 a.m. on Thursday the 26th inst.

The Ellerman Line S. S. City of Paris outward bound left Liverpool on the evening of the 23rd inst.

The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Gablonz from Trieste, left Aden on the 24th inst. and is due here on the 2nd March.

Thursday, February 26th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer, Cart. Age
A. Den of Kelly, Twiddle, K. N. & Co
B. Toro, Hicks, J. Y. & Co
P. Hindle, Pearson, J. Y. & Co
C. & R. Pion, Jones, K. N. & Co
D. & E. Strada, Spillman, W. & A. O. Co
K. Inaba, Maru, Swinhoe, V. S. N. & Co
F. Peroni, Prigione, T. M. & Co
G. Manini, Williams, V. S. N. & Co
M. Komodor, Mahbani, A. S. & C
N. Yeddo, Brenner, W. & A. G. & Co
O. Abdo, Davis, P. & O. S. N. & Co
P. Neidenfels, Hecke, W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Makomomola, Taps, W. & A. G. & Co
3 China, Tanabochi, A. L. S. N. & Co
5 Albert, Quetta, V. S. N. & Co
6 Smeets, Freedon, W. & A. G. & Co
7 Cheong, Van, A. L. S. N. & Co
9 City of Calcutta, Elliot, K. N. & Co
10 Chinkoo, Summers, T. M. & Co
12 Persia, Bradshaw, P. & O. S. N. & Co
15 Ehrenfels, Schmitz, W. & A. G. & Co
16 Sarda, Weeks, H. M. Shostri...

H. W. V. DOCK.

D. Lhasa, Manley, M. M. & Co
OFFSIDE

M. President, Schutt, A. S. & Co
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aradilla, Barchad, P. & C. S. N. & Co
Alfred, Fisher, A. S. N. & Co
Angus, Lamb, V. S. N. & Co
Annan Maru, Takamaru, O. S. K.
Bale of England, Kelway, A. Y. & Co
Brenner, Williams, V. S. N. & Co
Cleveland, Miller, A. Y. & Co
Dunra, Glacipolo, V. S. N. & Co
Pando, Summers, P. & O. S. N. & Co
Bawick Manor, Gentles, W. & A. G. & Co
Perrera, Feathers, S. W. & Co
Himalaya, Evans, E. & O. S. N. & Co
Bosnie, Fanning, T. M. & Co
Isanalla, Peddock, W. & A. G. & Co
Jensymoor, Van, W. & A. G. & Co
Khoroon, Honnah, T. M. & Co
Kilchattan, Macmillan, T. M. & Co
Mariendle, Stefen, W. & A. G. & Co
North Pacific, Goodwin, W. & A. G. & Co
Nairing, McNeill, W. & A. G. & Co
Punell, Elliot, M. M. & Co
Palawan, Shone, M. M. & Co
Punell, Elliot, M. M. & Co
Strathleven, Mc. Phee, W. & A. G. & Co
Stephnotia, Robinson, A. Y. & Co
Sunbeam (Yacht), Galloway, Bart. Binney
Saluste, Evans, P. & O. S. N. & Co
Kossuth, Dinarch, A. L. S. N. & Co
Tottari Maru, Pigeot, V. S. N. & Co
O. & E. Surada, Bishop, M. M. & Co
Purnea, Pigeot, M. M. & Co
Tairyabi, Kass A.M., Jeevanji & Co
werdenfels, Spillman, W. & A. G. & Co



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THE IFFORD LECTURES.

MR. BALFOUR ON PROBABILITY, CAUSATION AND COGNITION.

Speaking as usual from a few notes on the back of an envelope Mr. Balfour on Jan. 23, performed the feat of making clear to an audience of more than 1,500 people his views on the external world. He made no reference to the disputes of conflicting philosophical systems, and gave only slight indications that he was treading on the perpetual battleground of philosophers. His point of view was that of common sense and of science.

CAUSAL AND COGNITIVE SERIES.

The lecturer applied to the scientific world of the external world his distinction between the causal series involved in belief and the rational, or, as he to-day preferred to call it, the cognitive, series—that is, a series having relation to knowledge. What, he asked, is the commonsense view of the external world? It would be generally admitted that common sense never considers that external objects, pieces of matter, the solid globe, the heavens above, are mental states, and that it thinks of them as independent of the person who perceives them. These objects affect us when we perceive them and we do not affect them by perceiving them. Further, but of this he was not certain—that when he looks at a material object we do not think that its reality is exhausted by the aspects of it that we perceive. He summed up by saying that, according to common sense, the cognitive series which is our belief in external things is a direct and immediate perception of objects themselves, and he proceeded to make the point on which his whole argument depended.

THE FOUNDATION OF SCIENCE.

This simple and direct perception of external objects is the foundation upon which the whole superstructure of science is built up, because the physicist and the physiologist look on the materials of their researches "exactly as you and I look upon chairs and tables." The causal series which combines with the cognitive series to produce the belief in the external world is the business of science, and there is nothing immediate or simple or direct about it. It is a very elaborate process, not yet thoroughly understood. Here Mr. Balfour indicated the various kinds of knowledge required to give a causal explanation of our perception of the sun, astronomy, solar physics, optics, physiology, and so forth. When all these elaborate investigations were completed, one arrives at the threshold of the mind, only to be confronted with the chasm between brain and mind—a chasm not yet bridged over. One must also recollect that our perceptions of an object are profoundly modified by associations, memories, and other psychological considerations. He took the analogy of a message sent by letter post from one town to another to illustrate how many processes had to be completed before a message, starting from reality, could reach mind.

Having thus described the contrast between the causal series and the cognitive series in our belief in the external world, Mr. Balfour pointed out that the distinction which modern science draws between matter and the perceiving mind is a distinction not fundamentally different from the old distinction between primary and secondary qualities of matter. That distinction has been carried further by science, which teaches that reality is hid from us behind the screen of its own effects. We cannot perceive an electron, ether, or the retinal image in our own retina. Science can never be content till it gets to the unperceivable, and the real world, as science pictures it, is more and more remote from the real world as we perceive it or are capable of perceiving it. It is science that insists on the separation between our sensations and perceptions and the outside causes producing them. Science, then, is in a logical tangle.

The lecturer pointed out, again, that what the scientist sees is the common-sense perception of the plain man, but what is actually there is something quite different. The position of science is something like that of Locke, who has been justly criticized for developing a theory of the external world which never gives direct access to that world but only to sensations and feelings produced by it. Here Mr. Balfour again insisted that science is entirely dependent upon the common-sense view of direct perception, and argued that Science destroys its own foundation, and that it provides its own premises to be interfused with illusion. He quoted Hume's statement in the "Dialogue on Natural Theology" that we can only argue from an effect to a cause when we have seen a similar cause producing a similar effect. Nobody, he said, has ever seen electrons and other producing sensations. We have never seen the causes, and on Hume's principle we cannot found theories of the cause upon the effect.

EXTERNAL REALITY.
All this does not diminish the faith which everyone has in the fact of reality. Can we, he asked, imitate Hume's serene acquiescence in having one set of doctrines for the study and another for the market place, doctrines about things of everyday life? It would be arrogant to speak of solving the difficulty, but he thought that it would be mitigated if we gave up the idea that we could get our notion of an independent external reality as a conclusion from immediate perception. We must start with external reality as an inevitable belief. We know that cause is there and that is independent of the perceiver, and if we are not to make nonsense of the whole process of learning by experience we must begin with the assumption of an external material mechanism acting upon us, and try to find out how it acts.

THE MATHEMATICAL CALCULUS.

The "January blast" did not seriously diminish the size of the audience which gathered on January 26, to hear Mr. Balfour's seventh Gifford lecture at Glasgow.

He began by classifying beliefs into inevitable and probable, and in the interests of this classification he offered a criticism of the mathematical theory of probability. Traditional logical theory had confined itself to this particular kind of probability, and though the mathematical statement of chances had yielded results of the first importance both for science and for

practical life, it did not cover the whole ground. It had not distinguished clearly particular kinds of probabilities, and in account of that large range of beliefs which were inevitable nor axiomatic, but over inevitable yet contentious with part of the beliefs and were knowledge. These necessary basis of all our called "probable," and beliefs Mr. Balfour that Butler had used it in this sense dictum that probability was the guide of life.

PROBABILITY AND KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. Balfour's first task was to show precisely under what conditions was to show mathematical calculus was applications of the mathematical to the delight of his audience. He began, saying the wish that he were a mathematician, or even a mathematician at all, for the mathematician enjoyed unique advantages in method and in terminology so precise or in his reasoning in his ex-Balfour, thought that mathematics did not set forth their premises with the same rigour as they deduced their conclusions, and they did not appreciate the character of their reasoning. He abstracted the limits of the mathematical indicated of probability by considering an interesting excerpt from M. Poincaré, to whose tribute, M. Poincaré had paid graceful chance could not be, as he argued, that taken it to be, merely the logical habit of ignorance, for the statement measure of our often the basis of useful knowledge. Mr. Balfour developed this knowledge. Mr. Balfour developed this knowledge. Mr. Balfour developed this knowledge. There were, first of all, such cases as the

methods. For problems such as these he believed that another kind of probability was required different from that resting on the highly abstract mathematical calculation. So he was confirmed in his view that, in addition to inevitable beliefs, there were probable beliefs to which we were inclined but not driven. They varied in degree coercive power, but were capable of being detected throughout the whole of scientific knowledge. These beliefs had not received sufficient treatment from philosophers, either of the critical school or of the empirical. Kant and Mill alike had thought more of the grounds of belief than of the actual content of belief, and Mr. Balfour pleaded for an impartial investigation into what men of science had actually believed as had been given to outworn philosophical creeds. He proposed to undertake, in his next two lectures, a survey of some of these beliefs. They would go to support his general Theistic argument, but, apart from that, they were of the utmost significance for a sound philosophy of science.

ON MILL.

Mr. Balfour delighted his huge audience on Jan. 25th by a brilliant discussion on the law of universal causation and an entertaining criticism of the position held by John Stuart Mill. He showed our belief in the regularity of the universe as an illustration of probable belief in the sense in which he defined the word probable in his last lecture. He would not define the word regularity to-day because it is a characteristic of all fundamental probabilities that they have taken many various forms in the history of human thought, and that they vary to-day in accordance with varying degrees of knowledge.

THE IDEA OF REGULARITY.

The belief in the regularity of succession among events can go far behind human consciousness and human reason; for, though the lower animals cannot be said to believe anything, they form habits which produce expectations in mankind. The expectation horn of habit, or the power of habit to produce expectation, is the result of natural selection and has survival value;

universal causation is not sufficient for scientific purposes. Scientific experiment depend upon the admission that a great deal of Nature is for immediate and special purposes, practically negligible, and he proposed to invent a new category—the category of negligibility. He pointed out that negligibility is a probable belief, is unprovable, and cannot be established by experience, and yet it is of vital importance for any crucial experiment. The category of negligibility is apparently inconsistent with the view that the world is an inter-related tissue of causes and effects; that if anything is different, everything is altered, perhaps invisibly, but yet really. This is the view expressed in Tennyson's poem about the flower in the crannied wall. He did not quarrel with it as an intellectual ideal, but it is because it is merely an ideal that science is possible. A world in which events of one instant could not be paired off with events of the preceding instant would be a world in which history was possible, but not sciences, for unless we can break up the world into practically separate strands and threads, no inductive logic could draw any conclusion from any experiments.

A SCIENCE OF SOCIETY IMPOSSIBLE.

He went on to say that this category of negligibility has different degrees of applicability to different areas of knowledge. Philosophers have assumed that we can use it in mentality, in history, and in biography and have attempted to construct a science of sociology in the same sense as a science of matter. As a believer in free will, he could not accept this, but, apart from free will, a science of society is impossible because you cannot neglect things outside your particular experiences as you can in a physical or chemical laboratory. Science depends on repetitions, but history never repeats itself, nor does the life of an individual. In mental experiences there never can be complete identity beyond the simplest and crudest stages of mental life. Bergson had expressed this idea more eloquently, and it was one of his great contributions to contemporary thought. Mill's idea that you can transfer the methods of

science, no inclination towards one kind of thing rather than another.

ATOMISM.

The first of these illustrations was atomism—the theory which ascribes all the variety and splendour and interest of the material world to the movements and the relative positions of the very small particles of which the world consists. That theory may be found in early Oriental speculations; it was the theory of Democritus; it ran through the whole of antiquity; and though it was thrown into the shade in the Middle Ages, it burst out again at the revival of learning, and was the theory of Bacon and Gassendi and Hobbes and Boyle and Newton and Leibnitz, all of whom were in their respective fashions the heirs of Democritus. Modern physical science is atomic through and through, and modern theories of matter, of electricity, and of heat are based upon atomism.

When Tyndall, at the Belfast meeting of the British Association, gave his presidential address on the history of atomism, neither the lecturer nor his critics seemed to have thought of asking how it came about that through all these centuries this theory, which had originally no experimental or mathematical or scientific basis, came to prevail and never lost its hold, and how it turns out now to be true with a degree of accuracy truly astonishing. Mr. Balfour found the answer to this question in the fact that the belief had run before the evidence, and that the evidence has justified the belief.

THEORIES OF CONSERVATION.

The second illustration was the group of theories concerned with conservation, which, he said, showed a fixed resolve on the part of scientific inquirers to find conservation wherever they can. He pointed out that matter, mass, weight, motion, force, heat, and energy have all been regarded as unchangeable in quantity, conserved among all vicissitudes, unalterable in amount. He dealt with each of these in turn, and pointed out how the idea of conservation had been wrongly applied or had been applied in the wrong form, and yet scientific investigators, after the discovery of each

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tables of mortality or the laws of the explosiveness of radium. There we were dealing with groups of facts in a purely empirical fashion. A second set of cases was that in which the statement of chances was based on *a priori* considerations. Though experience confirmed the results of such theorizing it was possible to argue *a priori* that the chances were one in two that the tossing of a penny would result in heads, and it was equally possible to say on purely *a priori* grounds that the chances were much against a visitor's leaving Monte Carlo with as much money in his pocket as he had had on entering.

PROBABLE BELIEFS.

But Mr. Balfour argued that there was a definite limit to this kind of reasoning. There was the difference in feeling, if not in logic, between the argument from objective knowledge and the argument from subjective ignorance. But these arguments were usually in the same logical form, and logical theory did not distinguish them. The results of the confusion between these two became serious when the attempt was made to carry the argument from probability into more fundamental spheres.

For example, an agnostic might say that he could form no conclusion as to whether or not the world was created by an intelligent being. It might be replied to him that either it must have been so created or it must not, and he might be forced by that argument to agree that the chances of there being an intelligent Creator were even. To assert this, however, was to assert a great deal about the world—indeed, as Mr. Balfour put it, it implied that the chances of the existence of an intelligent Creator were rather more favourable than the chances of winning on the black or red at Monte Carlo.

But this argument Mr. Balfour believed to be manifestly unfair. It was a case which the calculation of probability could not cover, and it plainly rested on an imperfect analysis of the conditions under which mathematical calculation was valid. Mathematical probability, as considered, had meaning only within a system already determined, and the knowledge of that system must have been arrived at by other

but mankind does more than believe that Nature is sufficiently regular to justify expectations of a fixed order. We carry further this notion of regularity until it embraces the whole universe. Philosophers and scientists have embodied this idea of regularity in the law of universal causation—that every event has a cause or antecedent, and that the same antecedent always produces the same effect. The lecture was devoted to a criticism of this dictum, and especially to Mill's use of it. Mr. Balfour said that in his published writings he had already exposed Mill's delusion that each man by a process of logical inference can infer these wide generalities from his own individual experience. Is it, he asked, so very obvious that nature is regular? He found himself tormented by its irregularities, by the occurrence of something unexpected. We often speak of the caprice of Nature. It is true that, when we recover our temper, we do not speak of Nature's capricious behaviour, but of our own faulty observation, or the intervention of events of which we have no knowledge; we at once put nature in the right and ourselves in the wrong. A poster of approval gave the lecturer his opportunity of driving home his point. "Quite right," he said, "but observe that it means our belief in the regularity of Nature does not come from experience." Experience could only show that Nature is sometimes regular and sometimes irregular. He quoted the saying that if Kepler had possessed more perfect instruments he would never have made a great generalization about the elliptical character of the orbits round the sun which was at the root of Newton's immortal discovery; that if he could have observed the deviations from the elliptical from without having our modern knowledge of the cause of the deviations he would have discarded his theory. Mr. Balfour himself thought that, so ingrained in the mind of man is the idea that there must be something like a plan, Kepler's robust faith would have triumphed over his observations. It was at all events, true that nothing we can discover ever upsets our faith in the regularity of Nature; but there are unexplained aberrations, and it is an act of faith to believe in the law of causation.

A CATEGORY OF NEGLIGIBILITY.
The second criticism is that the law of physical science to the complicated phenomena of society and mental life, and that the only difference lies in the larger number of complications is an illusion. You can get analogies, suggestive lessons, and interesting parallels, but you can never get an inevitable sequence in which a cause is attached to an effect and in which, by repeating the cause you can produce the effect. Human life cannot be resolved into such sequences. The moral is that the hope of progress lies in abandoning methods which require the law of universal causation, and in trying to see how our great body of knowledge has in fact been arrived at and what inevitable or probable beliefs lie at the root of all that we think and do in the whole of our cognitive lives.

GUIDING BELIEFS.

Mr. Balfour devoted his ninth Gifford lecture on February 4, in Glasgow, to showing that, in addition to such fundamental and inevitable postulates as the belief in an external world and the belief in the regularity of the universe, there are also tendencies, inclinations to believe, probabilities in his special sense of the word, which guide the course of human speculation. He said that the full importance of these inclinations and probabilities can be discovered only when we look back upon the history of thought; but he insisted that there are such tendencies, and that they have had, and are having, a most important effect upon the structure of our beliefs. The fact was generally admitted with regard to primitive beliefs and superstitions, but it was apt to be denied with regard to modern thought. It was one of his quarrels with Positivism that the Positivists argue that the fabric of scientific knowledge has been arrived at by different methods from all that was done in the earlier intellectual history of mankind.

Mr. Balfour then proceeded to show that the idea that mankind has accumulated its scientific knowledge as a child picks up shells by the sea-shore, moved only by the whim of the moment and without guiding influences or inclinations, is inconsistent with the history of scientific investigation. He selected two examples of scientific doctrine to illustrate the fallacy of the notion that there is no causation in

error, pursued their search for conservation until they were rightly happy when the desire for conservation had found its legitimate exemplar.

The discussion of the changes in the idea of the conservation of energy led Mr. Balfour to an interesting speculation. He had, he said, often amused himself by wondering what would have happened if, in the early forties of the 19th century, the idea of the conservation of energy had been a theological dogma. He said that it might easily have been so, for James Prescott Joule, who discovered the conservation of energy in its modern form, distinctly asserted that he believed in it because he thought it the method by which God had made the world. In an amusing passage Mr. Balfour described an imaginary Positivist criticism upon this medieval theological theory, and he represented the critic as insisting upon the fact that Joule's results attained by modern methods did not bear out his *a priori* view that the grand agencies of nature are by the Creator's fiat indestructible. Joule's results in point of fact did vary enormously, and his critic would accuse him of the fallacy of assuming his conclusion and saying that the variations in his results were errors of observation. Subsequent experiments have shown that the variations were errors of observation, but Joule started with the clear belief that he was to find his rule, and this belief kept him right about the errors in his observations.

Mr. Balfour, having illustrated these scientific tendencies to believe certain things, went on to argue that such inclinations cannot be regarded as happy accidents. He could not himself describe them by the word luck; he thought the word inspiration more to the purpose. They were, he said in conclusion, very much what M. Bergson has called vital impulses in the organic world. These tendencies of scientific belief press on definitely in one direction. They are defeated in one line of advance and victorious in another, but they always move onwards, and with them develops all that is valuable in our thought, alike about the material world and, as he himself believed, about religious themes. They have been and they are rich in fruit for human progress and for human knowledge. Experiment and observation are guided by these tendencies and inclinations.



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Press, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.